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MEMORIA TECHNICA,

Or, the art of abbreviating those studies which give the greatest labor to the memory; including numbers, historical dates, geography, astronomy, gravities, &c.; also, rules for memorizing technicalities, nomenclatures, proper names, prose, poetry, and topics in general. Embracing all the available rules found in the Mnemonics or Mnemotechny, of ancient and modern times. To which is added a Perpetual Almanac for two thousand years of past time and time to come. Adapted to the use of schools. By LORENZO D. JOHNSON.—Second edition, revised and improved. Price 50 cents.

Public School Teachers who wish to attend the lecture advertised below, will receive a copy of the work gratis, by calling on the publishers, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington street.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. L. D. Johnson will give a Lecture in the Marlboro' Chapel, Hall No. 1, on Tuesday evening, January 12th, at half past 6 o'clock, when he will make an exposition of the advantages of his system to the public generally, and its adaptation to common school instruction. A young lad will be present, who will answer any one of SIX THOUSAND QUESTIONS from the 'Memoria Technica,' when propounded AT RANDOM by the audience. Mr. J. pledges himself that he will, in the course of the evening, give such instruction as will convince his hearers of their own ability to commit to memory, and to RETAIN, what they, perhaps, may heretofore have deemed impracticable.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—As the several exercises of the occasion will be directed to the illustration of the principles and uses of the system, each person in attendance will use a copy of the Memoria Technica, which will be the only necessary ticket of admission to the Lecture.

L. D. JOHNSON.

Boston, January 7th, 1847.

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MEMORIA TECHNICA:

OR

THE ART OF ABBREVIATING

THOSE STUDIES WHICH GIVE THE GREATEST LABOR TO THE MEMORY; INCLUDING
NUMBERS IN HISTORICAL DATES, GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, GRAVITIES, &c.

ALSO

RULES FOR MEMORIZING

TECHNICALITIES, NOMENCLATURES, PROPER NAMES, PROSE, POETRY, AND TOPICS
IN GENERAL. EMBRACING ALL THE AVAILABLE RULES FOUND IN MNEMONICS OR MNEMOTECHNY, OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A PERPETUAL ALMANAC

FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS OF PAST TIME AND TIME TO COME.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY

LORENZO D. JOHNSON.

“He that shortens the road to knowledge lengthens life.”—LACON.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

BOSTON:
GOULD, KENDALL AND LINCOLN.

No. 59 WASHINGTON STREET.

1847.

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By LORENZO D. JOHNSON,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. THE art of Aiding the Memory, and the deduction of Rules by attention to which it may be made infinitely more available, has been a subject of public interest, and has received the particular attention of a high order of minds in almost every age of the world.

2. Herodotus, the father of history, informs us that "Those Egyptians who live in the cultivated parts of the country, *are*, of all I have seen, *the most ingenious, being attentive to the improvement of the memory*, beyond all the rest of mankind." The hieroglyphics of Egypt are the symbols or representatives to the eye of by-gone scenes, and were doubtless the earliest *system* of artificial memory.

3. Simonides is the reputed father of that system of rules which became a favorite study with both Greeks and Romans. Simonides was a Grecian Poet of considerable celebrity.

4. Such men as Aristotle, Plato, Cicero, Quintilian and Seneca, among the Ancients, acknowledge their indebtedness to Mnemonic *Rules* for the feats of memory which they performed; and in modern times, Lalande, the French astronomer, Hume, Bacon, Locke and Addison, and we may add Robert Hall, whose opposition was completely overcome by Feinaigle. In like manner was Dr. Priestley made an advocate of Dr. Gray's writings, as the following extract from his writings will show:

5. "It is so easily learned, and may be *of so much use* in recollecting dates, and any other fact connected with figures, that I should think all persons *of a liberal education* **INEXCUSABLE**, who will not take the small pains that is necessary to make themselves masters of it; or who think anything unworthy of their notice which is so useful and convenient."*

6. The Germans are the only modern nation who have made the art of Memory a primary study — and of its advantages in schools, the educated Germans give ample demonstration.

7. Dr. Richard Gray, Rector of Hinton, Devonshire, England, published his work on artificial memory in 1730, and so great was the demand for it, that six editions were soon exhausted. But had not a fragment of it been preserved to us in Whelpley's "Compend of Universal History," very few persons would have heard of it in this country.

Gray, like the merchants from time immemorial, made letters stand for figures, by which they make their private marks on goods; so that for the date of the universal deluge, he would write *Del*, to bring to mind the word *deluge*, and then finish it with such letters as stood for the figures in the date. Thus, according to his system, *DEL-kiod* gave 2348. This made no word which would convey to the mind an **IDEA**.

8. The letters, when put together, made the form of words which, easy as Dr. Priestley said it was to master, had to be worn into the mind by numerous repetitions before they could be retained. It was like the word which Dr. Watts made from the initial letters, indicating the several colors of the rainbow; for violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, thus, *Vibgyor*. The word means nothing, and is not easily recollected. This no doubt is the reason why Dr. Gray's system fell into disuse.

9. But let the consonants, or articulations only, stand for figures, and forming only the frame-work of words, the vowel sounds can be brought in to make a word which shall have a *meaning*, or which is the representation of an idea, and then the word is retained with comparative ease, in consequence of the *idea* it conveys to the retentive faculties.

10. Let us take, for example, the call of Abraham, if we wish to remember the date of this event; in figures it stands thus, 1921 B. C. It furnishes, according to the *Key* in this work, the following letters,

* Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

D p n d. These being consonants only, the vowels can be introduced and make the word *DEPEND*. This word being made the member of a sentence, it will read thus; *On the call of Abraham much was made to Depend*.

11. It is by establishing a relation between the event, and the indicating, or date words, that we are enabled to remember them with no more labor of memory than to remember the event only; for if the relation be well established, the *event* becomes a faithful prompter, giving the memory all the momentum it needs, to send it, as on an inclined plane, from the Event to the *Date* word.

It is, for example, on the same principle by which we remember compound words, as *apple-tree, ink-stand*; or double names, as *Ann Maria, Nancy Jane*.

12. Overlooked by Dr. Gray, this discovery was left for the Germans. M. Gregor Von Feinagle, from Baden, first introduced it into France and England about the year 1812; since which time improvements have been made on Feinagle's system, especially by Amie Paris, of France, and Prof. F. F. Gouraud, who first taught it in this country.

13. We think that the "Fundamental Basis," which Prof. Gouraud has introduced among us, is a decided improvement on Feinagle's. But Gouraud's system requires improvement. He admits *ad libitum* rules, and assigns the nasal articulation, ING, in *Sing, Dancing, &c.*, to 7. We assign it to 2, for the reason, that it should make a pair with the nasal N, as heard in *sin*. By dropping the s it will be IN, ING. N is always suppressed before G *hard* in Gouraud's rules, so that in the words hunger, longer, the N is made to have no value. We give both letters a numerical value, the N 2, G 7, for the same reason that we would give N and K a value in the word *Ink*.

In all words ending with *tion, cion, sion*, (shun), in Gouraud's system, it is left "optional" with the learner to make it 62, or 6, by dropping the final n, as his fancy shall incline him; thus giving two pupils a chance to employ two different letters for the same figure, or for one to leave a letter without a value, and the other to give it a value. We give to shun uniformly 62.

Mr. Gouraud gives cumbrous *formulas*, to be committed by the pupil. We give none; leaving the pupil to form his own relations between facts and dates, according to his own sense of propriety;—thus giving the pupil some useful exercise for his rules in syntax and composition, and also for thought and imagination as well as memory.

The great *time-saving* advantages of our mode of committing the sovereigns of England can be seen by those who understand both systems. *They* can see in what particulars we have disencumbered and simplified the whole process.*

14. One great reason why the art of Memory has not been received into our public schools, and made a text book in primary instruction long ere this time, is not the want of merit, but because those who have succeeded in mastering any available rules to aid the memory, have hitherto preferred to keep the matter in a form which would answer no purpose as a school book. They have passed through the community, addressing the people's *Marvellousness*, and charging an exorbitant price for what they would induce the people to *expect*, rather than what would be ultimately realized, and thus producing in the public mind a disrelish for such studies.

15. But in preparing this work for the press, it has been our object to adapt our illustrations to *Common School instruction*, and if possible, to lessen some of the difficulties in acquiring useful knowledge, *without* lessening mental culture. Our hope is to see it made a text-book in schools, by which every teacher of youth may be made a "professor" of all the *rules for aiding the memory*, that can be made available to a student while acquiring an education.

16. There are lessons in this book, in statistical geography especially, that, by aid of this system, the pupil can acquire in an hour, which he would not be likely to acquire, without such aid, in all his life. Take the square miles of the civil divisions of the globe, as an example; and the acquisition of the other lessons are aided in the same proportion. If time be valuable, this fact alone commends the subject to the serious consideration of all who wish to make the hours which pupils spend at school the most profitable.

* It is due from us, however, to acknowledge our indebtedness to Prof. Gouraud's "Lectures on Phreno-Mnemotechny," which are now made into a volume of several hundred pages, to which we would refer the reader.

17. The peculiar adaptation of this system to aid the study of the Holy Scriptures should not be overlooked. While the Bible contains the most ancient records of history, and is the only book upon which we can rely for more than two thousand years of the world's earliest history, yet it is very unfortunately arranged for study; since the events and records are *not arranged in the order of their occurrence*. (The arrangement of "books," contained in the Bible was not made by divine appointment, but this does not in the least invalidate their divine authenticity.) Hence it is, that the historical parts of the Bible exist in the minds of so many who honestly reverence the Scriptures, as a jumble of historical materials in a chaotic mass. But with very little attention to the rules of this system, the student of theology can make a "digest" of all the important events contained in the Bible, and have the date of every event, in connective order, transferred to his mind, which will enable him "to see all things clearly."

18. "Scripture history," says a late writer, "is Scripture itself, teaching the knowledge and enforcing the practice of its own divine precepts by examples. It therefore forms the best introduction to scripture morality and religion; and this, no doubt, is one of the purposes for which it was given. One of the inspired penmen of the sacred volume, after adverting to the various parts of the history which it contains, says: 'Now all these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition, on whom the ends of the world are come.'—1 Cor. x. 11. This passage alone, if rightly considered, will show the use of scripture history, establish its importance, and secure its place in education. 'Geography and Chronology are the eyes of History.'"

19. Should it be asked, does this system really *improve* the memory? or is it an arrangement by which we lessen the labor of memory? The true answer is, it does both. In substituting words for numbers an immense amount of labor is saved to the memory, and consequently of *time* also. But it will be impossible for the pupil to run through the System in the several sciences to which it is applied, without giving vigorous exercise and additional strength to the power of recollection.

20. But it is to that part of the System which relates to prose and poetry, and topics in general, that we would refer, where the rules are based chiefly on those laws of the mind which relate to *Locality* and *Comparison*, for *improving* the memory.

21. Locality is that law of the mind which takes cognizance of *PLACE*, and which assigns almost every thing we hear of to some *place*. Association is that law of the mind which almost involuntarily sees some *analogy*, and establishes relations between dissimilar things. While Locality enables us to remember places, Association enables us to remember what was *seen, said, or done, in those places*.

One of our own poets has beautifully alluded to the *impressiveness* of *place* in the well known lines:

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond *recollection* presents them to view;
The *orchard*, the *meadow*, the *deep-tangled wildwood*,
And all the loved scenes which my infancy knew.
The wide-spreading *pond*, and the *mill* that stood by it,
The *bridge*, and the *rock*, where the *cataract* fell;
The *cot* of my father, the *dairy-house* nigh it,
And e'en the *rude bucket* which hung in the well."

22. The means we have for *remembering* whatever we *see* or *hear*, are great or small, weak or strong, just in proportion to the *strength* of the *impression* it makes on the mind. All power of recollection, therefore, may be resolved into the *vividness of an impression*. Our inquiry then, ought to be directed to the surest method of deriving the most *vivid impression* of *all* that we wish to retain.

23. Most writers on the art of memory, whose works have come to our knowledge, have recognized the power which is to be derived from *LOCALITY* and *ASSOCIATION* combined, in making strong *impressions*.

"Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain;
Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise;
Each stamps *its image* as the other flies." — ROGERS.

24. In confirmation of the foregoing, we will subjoin an extract from an article which appeared in the Monthly Magazine (Eng.) for the month of September, 1807, over the signature of "Common Sense." "Any person who wishes to try an experiment on the power of association, need only to make use of the succession of rooms, closets, staircases, landing places, and other remarkable spots or divisions of his own house, with all the parts of which he may be supposed to be very familiar. Let him apply any word or any idea to the several parts of the house in any determined order of their succession, and he will find it almost impossible, in recalling the same order of the parts of the house, not to associate the idea or word which he had previously annexed to each part. Thus for example, a person may learn the succession of the kings of England in ten minutes, by annexing the names of each successive monarch to the successive rooms, closets, and principal parts of his own house, beginning at the upper story and regularly descending; or, at the lower story, and regularly ascending.

25. "If I do not hazard a charge of egotism, I shall mention, as illustrative facts, that by this new art I once committed to memory, in a single morning, the whole of the propositions contained in the three first books of Euclid, and with such perfection, that I could for years afterwards specify the number of the book on hearing the proposition named, and could recite the proposition on hearing the number and the book; and I have frequently, in mixed companies, repeated backwards and forwards from fifty to an hundred unconnected words, which have been but once called over to me. I may also add, to prove the simplicity of the plan, that I taught two of my own children to repeat fifty unconnected words in a first lesson, of not more than half an hour's continuance."

26. In providing a convenient Series of *Localities*, we shall introduce a *flight of stairs*, containing 100 steps for PLACES on which we shall place 100 *objects of sense*, as *prompts* and *symbols*, which will be used in a variety of applications, as may be seen in the following page.

QUESTIONS ON THE INTRODUCTION.

The number of the Question corresponds to the paragraph which contains the answer.

1. What evidence can be adduced in favor of RULES for aiding the Memory?
2. What is said of the Egyptians by Herodotus?
3. Who is the reputed author of Mnemonic Rules among the Greeks?
4. Who are among the men of both ancient and modern times who have given attention to this subject?
5. What was Dr. Priestley's opinion of Gray's system?
6. Who, among the moderns, have given most attention to Mnemonic Rules?
7. What was Gray's system for remembering figures?
8. What is the supposed reason of its falling into disuse?
9. How can the system be improved?
10. Give the example contained in the tenth paragraph.
11. How may the date words be remembered with the events? Give example and principle.
12. Who made this improvement? and who first taught it in France and England, and in this country?
13. What are some of the objectionable points in Gouraud's "Fundamental Basis?"
14. What is the chief reason why the Art of Memory has not been introduced into Schools?
15. By adopting this work as a text-book in Schools, what may every teacher be made?
16. If this theory of instruction be a time saving system, to whose serious consideration does it commend itself?
17. For what study should the adaptation of this system not be overlooked?
18. What does a late writer — T. Walworth, — say of Scripture history?
19. What does this system do for the Memory?
20. On what laws of the mind is that part of the system which relates to topics in general, chiefly based?
21. What do *Locality* and *Association* enable us to remember?
22. What is it that causes us to remember?
23. What have most writers on memory recognized?
24. What did a writer do in committing the sovereigns of England?
25. And what did he teach his children to do?
26. For what purpose do we present a flight of 100 steps?

MEMORIA TECHNICA.

NUMERICAL KEY.

Letters and Articulations stand for Figures.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-------------|------------|-----|----|
| Se | Te | Ne | Me | Re | Le | She | Ke & Chard | Fe | Pe |
| Ze | D | IN | " | " | " | Zhe | Que | Ve | Be |
| C soft | The | ING | " | " | " | Che | Ghe | Phe | |
| | | | | | | Je & G soft | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

RULE 1. The *vowels* and *consonants* of the alphabet are called SOUNDS and ARTICULATIONS.

RULE 2. The pure sounds are those uttered by the unobstructed breath, as it proceeds *vocalized* from the lungs, and are therefore called vowels. Such are A, E, I, O, U.

RULE 3. W and Y are added to the pure sounds, because they are U and I repeated. H is added to the sounds, because it is a mere *breathing*, and also has its origin in the lungs, which the learner will see by repeating the words *house*, or *home*, first leaving off the *h*, and then putting it on and speaking it again.

RULE 4. These eight letters, A, E, I, O, U, W, Y, and H, have no *numerical value*; excepting when H forms part of an articulation, as heard in *this*, *shop*, *chess*.

RULE 5. *Articulations*, in some cases, embrace more than simple consonants, and are represented by Th, as heard in *thigh*, *thy*, and *theme*, *them*, also by Ch, as heard in *cheese*, *Sh*, in *sheep*, and *Zh*, as heard in *measure*, *Azure*.

RULE 6. The following classification of the Articulations are made by a uniform termination of *e*. F is spoken as heard in *fear*, M as in *mete*, S as in *sea*, K as in *key*. I may be placed before *n*, or *e* after it, — IN, or NE.

CLASSIFICATION AND NUMERICAL VALUE OF THE ARTICULATIONS.

- 1 = Te, De, The, — as heard in *theme*, *them*, *thigh*, *thy*, *tie*, *die*.
- 2 = Ne, IN, ING, — as heard in *near*, *sin*, *sing*.
- 3 = Me, — *mete*, *mite*, *mote*, *mate*.

4 = Re, — rear, roar.

5 = Le, — letter, later, light, lat, lily.

6 = Che, Je, She, Zhe, — cheese, gem, sheep, azure.

NOTE.—J and G are the same in articulation and value.

7 = Ke, Que, Ghe, — key, king, queen, geese, ghost, cat, cot, cut.

NOTE.—C hard is the same in articulation with K, and has the same value.

8 = Fe, Ve, — fear, veal, pheasant, physis.

9 = Pe, Be, — pea, bee.

0 = Se, Ze, and soft C, — sea, zeal, ceiling, cease.

RULE 8. In sing, sang, sung, singer, long, the G has no value; but in hunger, longer, congress, the G is articulated, and has the value of G hard, as heard in *go, egg*.

RULE 9. The position of the articulating organs remains unchanged while uttering all that is assigned to each numeral, or figure, only so far as is necessary to utter those which are in pairs, first a *light* and then a *heavy* sound. Thus when we say P, what other letter can we speak, and not change the organs of speech? Answer, B. So with the others, as will be seen by carefully repeating them.

Some of the letters which stand for the figures will be best remembered by noticing the following analogies. Note the similarity of beginning to speak 0 (cypher) and c'soft, and se; also 0, (zero,) ze. Figure 1 is made with one downward stroke of the pen, so is *t*, in common hand writing; 2 in the Roman numerals is made with two downward strokes, so is *n*; and 3 strokes for three; so with *m*; R is the *fourth* letter of the word *four*; and L for 5, not 50, &c.

RULE 10. C before a, o, and u, is *hard*, and articulated like K; also Ch, in *chorus*, character, and is = 7.

RULE 11. X is equal to two articulations, as heard in axe, ox, = aks, oks, and therefore is 70; or 76, as heard in luxury, = lukshury.

RULE 12. Double letters, when pronounced by one articulation, are but one in value, as heard in egg, letter, pepper; but when separated by a soft or a hard sound, or by a syllabic division, so as to give each letter a distinct articulation, then each letter has its numerical value; thus, accept, 7091; suggest, 07601; book-keeper, 97794, &c.

RULE 13. Silent letters have no value, and no letter is translated into figures, unless articulated, — Dutch, 16; palm, 93; lamb, 53.

RULE 14. The apostrophic S is not translated; thus, man's duty, 3211.

RULE 15. S in the third person singular of verbs is not translated; thus, the bird flies, the boy runs. The same rule applies to the three words, *is, was, and has*, from the verb to be.

RULE 16. Connecting words are not translated. Such are *a, an, the, for, of, from, between, through, up, but, &c.*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FOREGOING RULES.

NOTE.—The student should learn to enunciate the *consonant sounds*, or *articulations*, in each of the following words; for it will be observed that the word is rendered into figures, from the *articulations*, or as the word *sounds*, and not always as it is spelled. Thus, the consonant sounds which we articulate in the word Tough, are *te fe*, as if was spelled *tuf*; and Rough, *ruf*; Physic, *fisik*; Luxury, *lukshury*; Oxygen, *oksegen*; Ocean, *oshan*. It is not necessary even to spell the word before articulating it. First pronounce the word, and then ask for the consonant sounds. Thus, if the word be *Date*, say *de te*; *Name*, *ne me*; *Nail*, *ne le*; *Lamb*, *le me*; *Dutch*, *de che*.

1. WORDS WITH ONE ARTICULATION.

Say, see, *sigh*, 0.
Tie, die, thy, *thigh*, though, 1.
Nay, know, now, *nigh*, 2.
May, mow, my, 3.
Ray, raw, wry, 4.
Lay, lie, 5.
Chew, Jew, shoe, Asia, 6.
Key, quay, go, 7.
Foe, vow, fee, 8.
Pie, baby, happy, 9.

2. WORDS WITH TWO ARTICULATIONS.

Size, 00.
Tight, tidy, taught, thought, 11.
Noon, noun, known, 22.
Mum, Maim, 33.
Rare, rear, roar, 44.
Lily, lowly, loyal, 55.
Judge, 66.
Keg, cook, quick, 77.
Five, fife, fief, 88.
Pipe, baby, pappy, 99.

3. WORDS WITH THREE ARTICULATIONS.

Realm, 453.
Pepper, 994.
Winter, 214.
Measure, 364.

4. WORDS WITH FOUR ARTICULATIONS.

Divinity, 1821.
Depend, 1921.
Number, 2394.
Delicate, Delegate, 1571.
Patriot, 9141.
Ridicule, 4175.
Attribute, 1491.
Possessor, 9004.

WORDS TRANSLATED INTO FIGURES ACCORDING TO EIGHTH RULE. Long, 52; song, 02; sing, 02; singer, 024; thong, 12; tongue, 12; tongs, 120; ringer, 424; hunger, 274; longer, 5274; congress, 72740; finger, 8274.

ACCORDING TO TENTH RULE. Cat, 71; came, 73; colony, 752; accept, 7091; success, 0700.

RULE 11. Ax, 70; tax, 170; sex, 070; wax, 70; text, 1701; oxygen, 7062; luxury, 5764; anxiously, 27605.

RULE 12. Letter, 514; pepper, 994; egg, 7; all, 5; loss, 50.

RULE 13. Nigh, 2; know, 2; knife, 28; palm, 93; trough, 148; rough, 48; laugh, 58; cough, 78; notion, 262; commotion, 7362; mission, 362; satiate, 061; satiety, 011; ocean, 62.

RULE 14. Peter's cane, 91472; man's duty, 3211.

RULE 15. The bird flies, 94185; man runs, 3242; God is wise, 710; man was good, 3271, but man has sinned, 32021.

RULE 16. From Boston to New York, 9012247. A curious, 740, name, tho' rough, 2348.

WORDS FOR EXERCISE IN TRANSLATING INTO FIGURES.

Moisture, 3014; verdure, 8464; nature, 264; Russia, 46; lynx, 5270; virtue, 846; axiom, 703; caught, 71; maxim, 3703; excel, 705; text, 1701; rapture, 4914; rage, 46; rag, 47; rock, 47; cake, 77; Mississippi, 3009; measles, 3051; scissors, 0040.

NOTE.—In translating words of four articulations, the best method is to translate two at a time. Thus, in the word *divinity*, say *de ve*, 18, *ne te*, 21, — 1821.

APPLICATION OF THE NUMERICAL KEY.

1. Having become familiar with the manner of translating letters into figures, and words into numbers, we will see how far this arrangement can be made to aid the memory of dates, in history, of latitudes and longitudes, and numbers in geography, astronomy, specific gravities, &c.

2. Words are the signs of ideas; they serve as *conductors* of ideas to the understanding and to the retentive faculties, while figures are signs of words;—they are the signs of signs, therefore, and hence there is good reason why words can be remembered better than figures.

3. The indicating words should not be left alone, but should be made members of a sentence. The sentence should only be made long enough to form a relation between the event, or fact, and the words which denote the figures. If the sentence be made to read smoothly, and to accord with the student's own sense of propriety, he will find it requiring no more effort of mind to retain the *indicating words*, and therefore the *date*, than to remember the event only; thus saving all the time required to impress dates in figures into the mind.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>At the Creation of the World, —</i> | Arose the Sire, 4004 |
| 2. <i>The birth of Cain gave to his parents more joy than —</i> | Roses in May, 4003 |
| 3. <i>Cain killed Abel, which was like a —</i> | Move for cash, 3876 |
| 4. <i>After the Death of Adam, the people put on a —</i> | Mask of war, 3074 |
| 5. <i>The translation of Enoch, at the age of 365, was deemed a —</i> | Mistake, 3017 |
| 6. <i>Noah began to build the Ark, where he received the —</i> | Honor of a chief, 2468 |
| 7. <i>Methuselah died at 969 years of age, by an</i> | Enemy, though rife, 2348 |
| 8. <i>The Universal Deluge was a —</i> | great Name but rough, 2348 |

See One Thousand Historical Events, and all the sections where the answers are given in figures, — also Appendix A.

PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR MEMORIZING DISSIMILAR WORDS AND TOPICS GENERALLY.

1. It is now necessary to make perfectly familiar one hundred *places*, that we may avail ourselves of the power of LOCALITY, and to place one hundred *things* in those places, that we may have the materials at hand for carrying on ASSOCIATIONS.

2. For the *places*, we will present before our minds a *flight of one hundred steps*, on which we will place objects of sense, the names of which will be preceded by an adjective (the qualifying word.) The numerical value of the first articulation of the *adjective* will determine the *step* on which the *thing* should be placed.

3. On the first step will be placed a *Tight Mug*, on the second a *New Cricket*, on the third a *Modern Urn*, and so on; when the tenth step is reached, it will be necessary to use two articulations; thus, on the tenth step we will place a *DoZing Chair*; on the eleventh, a *Tidy Quail*; and on the twelfth, a *Tiny Quack*.

4. These adjectives and nouns will be used as *prompters* and *symbols*, for memorizing by associations, and for preserving the *numerical order* of the things committed. See the Sovereigns of England, as an example.

5. In committing these prompters and symbols, it is only necessary to articulate the indicating letters of the *adjective*; thus, *te de*, tidy quail; *te ne*, tiny quack; *te me*, tame parrot.*

* See Appendix B.

LIST OF PROMPTERS AND SYMBOLS ON THE 100 STEPS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Stout or Dear Gig. | 26 New-shaped Loom. | 51 Little Watch. | 76 Kitchen-Room. |
| 2 New Cricket. | 27 Naked Ladder. | 52 Lean Elephant. | 77 Quick Tiger. |
| 3 Modern Urn. | 28 Novel Goldfinch. | 53 Luminous Lamp. | 78 Quivering Lily. |
| 4 Rich Banner. | 29 Noble House. | 54 Large Drum. | 79 Capacious Asia. |
| 5 Long Girdle. | 30 Mossy Boat. | 55 Loyal Rein-Deer. | 80 Fuzzy Palm Leaf. |
| 6 Chief Judge. | 31 Metallic Spoon. | 56 Lashed-up Coach. | 81 Foot Organ. |
| 7 Curious Dog. | 32 Mean Guitar. | 57 Lucky Lark. | 82 Fancy Comb. |
| 8 Fine Cane. | 33 Mimic Wheel. | 58 Lively Fife. | 83 Famed Mt. Tabor. |
| 9 Bold Puma. | 34 Marble Bench. | 59 Liberty Cap. | 84 Fair Jew. |
| 10 Dozing Chair. | 35 Small Cloak. | 60 Chosen Mirror. | 85 Foolish Peacock. |
| 11 Tidy Quail. | 36 Missionary Man. | 61 Shot Eagle. | 86 Fashionable Sofa. |
| 12 Tiny Quack. | 37 Mock Diadem. | 62 Shining Blue-Jay. | 87 Vigorous Crane. |
| 13 Tame Parrot. | 38 Moving Tumbler. | 63 Gem Book. | 88 Vivid Water. |
| 14 Daring Lion. | 39 Maple Apple. | 64 Cheerless Nun. | 89 Vaporous Umbrella. |
| 15 Tall Broom. | 40 Rosy Tobacco. | 65 Shallow Dome. | 90 Passable Ledge. |
| 16 Dutch Barrel. | 41 Red Trumpet. | 66 Judge Moor. | 91 Beautiful Rose. |
| 17 Decorated Church. | 42 Running Pony. | 67 Chalk Pail. | 92 Bending Grain. |
| 18 Tough Jug. | 43 Roman Groom. | 68 Shivered Calico. | 93 Bemoaning Lamb. |
| 19 Tabby Cat. | 44 Rare Spool. | 69 Cheap Wheat. | 94 Bright Fire. |
| 20 Nice Game. | 45 Real Shoe. | 70 Costly Mt. Auburn. | 95 Blunt Axl. |
| 21 Noted Bear. | 46 Wretched Fence. | 71 Quiet Tomb. | 96 Patched Rug. |
| 22 Known Bottle. | 47 Ragged Net. | 72 Cunning Squirrel. | 97 Begging Window. |
| 23 Nameless Brush. | 48 Roving Army. | 73 Common Deluge. | 98 Befitting Crown. |
| 24 Narrow Musket. | 49 Ripe Oyster. | 74 Queer Mouse. | 99 Poppy Blossom. |
| 25 Null Horn. | 50 Lazy Camel. | 75 Clothes Basket. | 100 Decisive Wire. |

The terminating articulation in each of these symbols (the nouns) stands for the one hundred years of a century, in a rule that follows.

It is necessary that these prompters and symbols should be perfectly familiar, and by an effort of the imagination, or *mind's-eye*, thoroughly *located* on the one hundred steps. To do this effectually, the learner should first go carefully through them, articulating the first consonant sounds of the adjective, and locate the symbol on its corresponding step, and then reverse the exercise, and ask himself for the symbol on the fifteenth step, on the twenty-fourth, the thirty-sixth, forty-eighth, seventy-fourth, eighty-eighth, ninety-ninth, until speaking the number of the step, will bring the right symbol as readily as to articulate the adjective.

We are now prepared to remember things by *locating* them on these steps, with the symbols, which are all labelled with their appropriate number, by the adjective belonging to each symbol. It remains for the learner, by an effort of the imagination, to form some relation between these symbols and whatever may be new, or difficult to be recollected. If the association be well made, or the relation be well established between the familiar idea and the new one, the familiar idea [symbol] will call up the new idea.

In committing the following one hundred towns, and *all* the succeeding sections of dissimilar words, which are to be committed to memory, the pupil should seek some point of analogy, or *similarity of sound*, by which he may establish a relation between the symbol and the fact or name to be remembered. For example, if I wish to remember that Philadelphia is the second city in population, I will either *locate* the NEW CRICKET in some place in that city, or seek some historical reminiscence about the place, from which I can draw a *picture* upon my retentive faculties. Take New York for an instance,

which was named from the Duke of York. I will then see the Duke of York riding through the city, and drinking Croton water from a TIGHT MUG; or if it be Philadelphia, I will see William Penn, its venerable founder, seated on a CRICKET, drawing the plan of the city; or Baltimore, I will place the URN on Lord Baltimore's table, after whom the city was named. I will unfurl the BANNER on the State House at New Orleans, to commemorate the victorious battle fought by Gen. Jackson in our last war with Great Britain, on the 8th of January, 1815,—thus marking it with the fourth *symbol*, as the fourth city in population; and so on.

THE MEMORIZING OF ISOLATED WORDS.

ONE HUNDRED CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1840.

Each town is to be memorized on the symbol of the same number, principally by locating the symbol *in* the town. The population of towns presents so much variation each year that it is not introduced.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 New York, N. Y. | 35 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 68 Warwick, R. I. |
| 2 Philadelphia, Pa. | 36 Smithfield, R. I. | 69 Portsmouth, Va. |
| 3 Baltimore, Md. | 37 Hartford, Ct. | 70 Dover, N. H. |
| 4 New Orleans, La. | 38 Lynn, Mass. | 71 Plattsburg, N. Y. |
| 5 Boston, Mass. | 39 Lockport, N. Y. | 72 Augusta, Ga. |
| 6 Cincinnati, O. | 40 Detroit, Mich. | 73 Lynchburg, Va. |
| 7 Brooklyn, N. Y. | 41 Roxbury, Mass. | 74 Gloucester, Mass. |
| 8 Albany, N. Y. | 42 Nantucket, Mass. | 75 Thomaston, Me. |
| 9 Charleston, S. C. | 43 Newburg, N. Y. | 76 Cleveland, O. |
| 10 Washington, D. C. | 44 New Brunswick, N. J. | 77 Dayton, O. |
| 11 Providence, R. I. | 45 Bangor, Me. | 78 Nashua, N. H. |
| 12 Louisville, Ky. | 46 Alexandria, D. C. | 79 Columbus, O. |
| 13 Pittsburgh, Pa. | 47 Lancaster, Pa. | 80 Harrisburg, Pa. |
| 14 Lowell, Mass. | 48 Reading, Pa. | 81 Kingston, N. Y. |
| 15 Rochester, N. Y. | 49 Cambridge, Mass. | 82 Rome, N. Y. |
| 16 Richmond, Va. | 50 Wilmington, Del. | 83 Hudson, N. Y. |
| 17 Troy, N. Y. | 51 Newport, R. I. | 84 Auburn, N. Y. |
| 18 Buffalo, N. Y. | 52 Portsmouth, N. H. | 85 Canandaigua, N. Y. |
| 19 Newark, N. J. | 53 Wheeling, Va. | 86 Ithica, N. Y. |
| 20 St. Louis, Mo. | 54 Taunton, Mass. | 87 Marblehead, Mass. |
| 21 Portland, Me. | 55 Patterson, N. J. | 88 New London, Ct. |
| 22 Salem, Mass. | 56 Worcester, Mass. | 89 Catskill, N. Y. |
| 23 New Haven, Ct. | 57 Norwich, Ct. | 90 Augusta, Me. |
| 24 Utica, N. Y. | 58 Georgetown, D. C. | 91 Plymouth, Mass. |
| 25 New Bedford, Mass. | 59 Mount Pleasant, N. Y. | 92 Andover, Mass. |
| 26 Mobile, Ala. | 60 Middletown, Ct. | 93 Steubenville, O. |
| 27 Charlestown, Mass. | 61 Fredericton, Md. | 94 Hagarstown, Md. |
| 28 Savannah, Ga. | 62 Newburyport, Mass. | 95 Bath, Me. |
| 29 Petersburg, Va. | 63 Seneca, N. Y. | 96 Syracuse, N. Y. |
| 30 Salina, N. Y. | 64 Lexington, Ky. | 97 Williamsburg, N. Y. |
| 31 Springfield, Mass. | 65 Nashville, Tenn. | 98 Middleborough, Mass. |
| 32 Norfolk, Va. | 66 Schenectady, N. Y. | 99 Gardiner, Me. |
| 33 Fishkill, N. Y. | 67 Fall River, Mass. | 100 Watertown, N. Y. |
| 34 Alleghany, Pa. | | |

CAPITALS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Kingston, Canada. | 13 Santiago, Chili. | 25 Munich, Bavaria. |
| 2 Washington, U. S. | 14 Buenos Ayres, La Plata. | 26 Berne, Switzerland. |
| 3 Mexico, Mexico. | 15 Stockholm, Sweden. | 27 Paris, France. |
| 4 St. Salvador, Guat. | 16 Copenhagen, Denmark. | 28 Madrid, Spain. |
| 5 Bogota, New Grenada. | 17 St. Petersburg, Russia. | 29 Lisbon, Portugal. |
| 6 Caraccas, Venezuela. | 18 Hanover, Hanover. | 30 Turin, Sardinia. |
| 7 Quito, Equador. | 19 London, England, | 31 Florence, Tuscany. |
| 8 Lima, Peru. | 20 Amsterdam, Holland. | 32 Rome, Papal States. |
| 9 Chuquisaca, Bolivia. | 21 Brussels, Belgium. | 33 Naples, Naples. |
| 10 Rio Janeiro, Brazil. | 22 Berlin, Prussia. | 34 Vienna, Austria. |
| 11 Assumption, Paraguay. | 23 Dresden, Saxony. | 35 Constantinople, Turkey. |
| 12 Montevideo, Uruguay. | 24 Stutgardt, Wurtemberg. | 36 Athens, Greece. |

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

IN WHICH THE DAY OF THE WEEK IS DETERMINED WHEN THE DAY OF THE MONTH AND THE YEAR ARE GIVEN—AND THE DAY OF THE MONTH, WHEN THE YEAR AND MONTH ARE KNOWN, WHICH SERVES AS A PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

RULE 1st. Set down the day of the month in which any event occurred.

RULE 2d. Set down the number *for* the month, as follows :

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| November, February, March, | - | 0 | October and January, | - | - | - | 4 |
| June, | - | - | 1 | May, | - | - | 5 |
| September and December, | - | - | 2 | August, | - | - | 6 |
| April and July, | - | - | 3 | | | | |

RULE 3d. The number for the year will be found in the terminating articulation of each symbol. Thus, *le* in girdle, *ne* in cane, *se* in house, denote the *number* which answers to the year,—the hundred symbols answering to the years of a century for two thousand years.

RULE 4th. Set down the number for the century, as follows :

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|--------|
| For the first century, | - | 2 | For the twelfth century, | - | 5 |
| “ second “ | - | 1 | “ thirteenth “ | - | 4 |
| “ third “ | - | 0 | “ fourteenth “ | - | 3 |
| “ fourth “ | - | 6 | “ fifteenth “ | - | 2 |
| “ fifth “ | - | 5 | “ sixteenth “ | - | 1 |
| “ sixth “ | - | 4 | “ seventeenth “ | - | 0 O.S. |
| “ seventh “ | - | 3 | “ “ “ | - | 4 N.S. |
| “ eighth “ | - | 2 | “ eighteenth “ | - | 2 |
| “ ninth “ | - | 1 | “ nineteenth “ | - | 0 |
| “ tenth “ | - | 0 | “ twentieth “ | - | 5 |
| “ eleventh “ | - | 6 | | | |

RULE 5th. Add these numbers together, and divide them by the number of days in a week — 7. If there be no remainder, the day of the week will be Saturday. If there be a remainder, it will denote the day of the week corresponding to the number left.

FIRST EXAMPLE.

The fourth day of - - - 4
 July, - - - 3
 1844, — forty-fourth symbol is Spool, - - - 5
 Nineteenth Century, - - - 0
 $7 \overline{)12} - 5$ remainder, — *Thursday*.

NOTE.—If the date fall on January or February of *Leap Year*, the day of the week falls back to the preceding day. Thus, an event occurring on the 1st of January, 1844, will appear in figures to occur on the 2d. Every year that can be divided by 4, without a remainder, is Leap Year.

SECOND EXAMPLE.

The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth on the twenty-second of December, 1620, old style. The number for the century will therefore be 0, (nothing.) Thus:
 22 day of the month,
 1 2 number for the month,
 3 number for the year from the twentieth symbol, Nice Game-me, 3,
 0 number for the century,
 $7 \overline{)27} - 6$ remainder, — *Friday*.

THIRD EXAMPLE.

Our Saviour was crucified on the third day of April, in the thirty-third year of the first century.

3
 3
 5
 2
 $7 \overline{)13} - 6$, *Friday*.

RULE FOR DETERMINING THE DAY OF THE MONTH.

To find the day of the month, some day within a week of the time sought for must be *supposed*, and then proceed to prove, by the foregoing rule, what day of the month the supposed day is; then reckon from that day to the present one, thus:—I am writing this rule on the 8th day of June, 1846. If I were uncertain as to what day of the month it is, I might *suppose* it to be the 6th, for instance. I can at once determine whether it be the 6th, by applying the rule. Thus:

6 the day of the month supposed,
 1 the number for the month, — June,
 0 the terminating articulation in the forty-sixth symbol — *Ce*, in Fence,
 0 the number for the nineteenth century,
 $\overline{7}$ the numbers added, and divided by 7, — 0 remains,

This proves that the sixth day was Saturday. If Saturday was the sixth, then to-day being Monday, is the eighth. Familiarity with the tables in this rule is necessary to make it available, and when *all parts* are familiarized, the process can be gone through with mentally, much more rapidly than in any other way. The author does not trouble himself with an almanac from one year's end to another, to determine the day of the month, the rule being quite sufficient for that purpose.

NOTE.—The advantages of this rule to Bankers and all business men, who have frequent occasion to date their papers on a future given day, will be fully realized, especially if they do not wish them to fall due on the Sabbath, for the rule is correct to the end of the twentieth century; and the gratification it sometimes affords, to be able to determine the day of the *week* on which certain events occurred in the history of past centuries, is also apparent.

QUESTIONS ON THE NUMERICAL KEY.

What articulations stand for 0? for 13? for 2? 3? 4? 5? 6? 7? 8? 9? For what figure does C *soft* stand? C *hard*? G soft? G hard? Ch as heard in *cheese*? as heard in *chorus*? What does X stand for? What is the value of double letters when expressed by one articulation? When double letters are both articulated, how is it? When letters are silent, and not articulated, are they, or are they not, translated into figures? How is it with the apostrophic S and verbs of the third person singular? How is it with *is*, *was*, and *has*, and all connecting words?

QUESTIONS ON THE APPLICATION OF THE NUMERICAL KEY.

Of what are *words* the original signs? Of what are the signs of figures? Which are the hardest to remember? Of what should the indicating words be made a member? Repeat the eight examples.

QUESTIONS ON THE PROMPTERS AND SYMBOLS.

How are the prompters and symbols formed? *Ans.* By an adjective and noun.

How are they soonest learned? *A.* By learning to enunciate or articulate the consonant sounds of the adjective.

What is the chief use of the adjective? *A.* To determine the *number* of every thing with which it may be associated.

How many articulations of the adjective are used for that purpose?

What are we to place before our minds on which to find one hundred places?

What are we to place on them?

With what are we to make an association of all the *things* we wish to remember?

A. With the symbols on the steps.

How is this chiefly to be done? *A.* By the imagination.

QUESTIONS ON THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

What is the first Rule? the second? third? fourth? fifth? sixth? seventh? What are the numbers for the several months? for January? February? March? April? May? June? July? August? September? October? November? December? What are the numbers for the twenty centuries? What day of the week does the number for the first century answer to? *A.* Monday. The second? the third? fourth? fifth? sixth? seventh?

When an event falls on January or February of Leap Year, how is the answer gained?

HINTS TO THE LEARNER.

THE greatest difficulty that the pupil will find, in committing the *dates* of the Events, will be in joining the *date words* to the event by a sentence. This will lead to sentence-making, which, difficult as it may be found at first, will become comparatively easy by *trying*. Take, for example, the 9th Event,—*The first Vineyard planted by Noah*. Now, let the learner ask himself, How shall I join to this Event the *indicating words* NUMB RAGE? and usually by the time you have asked yourself the question, the ingenious resources of the mind will furnish an answer.

The sentence should be short as possible, and yet long enough to form a *relation* between the event and the date word; which relation will serve as an inclined plane on which the thoughts will run, when the event is spoken, to the date words. If the relation be well established, no further labor will be required to remember the date of that *Event*. This is better than if the sentences were all made up beforehand.

To make indicating words for *numbers*, and then to put those words into a relation with the events, furnish exercise in the *sounds* of the letters, in the *spelling* and *pronouncing* of words, in composing and decomposing words, finding what letters are *mute*, and what are articulated, and in the composing of sentences, &c. &c. all of which, aside from aiding the memory, are useful as a means of mental culture.

The one thousand events are divided into ten *series*, embracing 100 Events in each; also into twenty PERIODS, with the *characteristic* of each period given: for example, the time of the old world is called the "*Antediluvian Age*." The indicating words and corresponding figures represent the length of time from one period to another.

These *indicating words* should be put into a *relation* with the *characteristic* of the age: Thus—

The Antediluvians, when the Deluge came, could not DODGE a LEDGE.
At the *Confusion of Languages*, the people made their HARANGUE GO.

QUESTIONS OR HINTS TO LEARNERS.

What will be the greatest difficulty in learning the date words of the Events?

How is that difficulty overcome?

When we ask ourselves the question on sentence-making, from whence comes the answer?

How should the sentence be made?

If the relation be well established between the Event and date words, what is the result?

What are the advantages of making *date words* — and then making them the member of a sentence, aside from aiding the memory?

How many *series* are the 1000 Events divided into? and how many periods?

How should the Events be divided for study? *A.* By the periods, and not by the series.

How can the *order* or number of an Event be remembered? *A.* By placing the corresponding *adjective* in the sentence.

Examples. 8. The Universal Deluge is a *Fine NAME tho' ROUGH*.

34. Abraham at his death did not appear like a *Marble DIVINITY*.

ONE THOUSAND HISTORICAL EVENTS,

WITH THE DATES.

NOTE.—It will be seen that these Events are like so many mile-stones, set up in the order of their occurrence, along the stream of time, forming the frame-work of the world's history. The pupil should fill up the spaces between, by his future reading. He will find the Bible, and some good compend of Universal and Ecclesiastical History, necessary companions for this purpose.

FIRST SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

PERIOD I.

From the Creation to the Deluge.

ANTEDILUVIAN AGE. — *Dodge a Ledge*, 1656.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Creation of the World. | |
| 2 | Birth of Cain. | Arose the Sire , 4004 |
| 3 | Cain killed Abel. | Roses in May , 4003 |
| 4 | Death of Adam. | Move for cash , 3876 |
| 5 | Translation of Enoch, aged 365. | Mask of war , 3074 |
| 6 | Noah began to build the Ark. | Mistake , 3017 |
| 7 | Death of Methuselah, aged 969. | Honor of a chief , 2468 |
| 8 | Universal Deluge. | Enemy though rife , 2348 |
| | | Name but rough , 2348 |

B. C.

PERIOD II.

From the Deluge to the call of Abranam.

CONFUSION OF LANGUAGES. — *Harangue go*, 427.

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| 9 | First Vineyard, planted by Noah. | Numb rage , 2346 |
| 10 | Noah cursed his grandson Canaan. | Numb race , 2340 |
| 11 | Tower of Babel built. | New anarchy , 2247 |
| 12 | Nimrod founded the kingdom of Babylon. | Now antique , 2217 |
| 13 | Ashur built Nineveh. | Ninny dog , 2217 |
| 14 | Kingdom of Egypt founded. | Neat fief , 2188 |
| 15 | Dynasty of the Shepherd Kings of Egypt. | Unsavory , 2084 |
| 16 | Birth of Abraham. | Day of a poppy show , 1996 |
| 17 | Call of Abraham. | Depend , 1921 |

PERIOD III.

From the call of Abraham to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

EGYPTIAN BONDAGE. — *Remiss*, 430.

| | | |
|----|--|---------------------------------|
| 18 | Separation of Abraham and Lot. | Thy happiness , 1920 |
| 19 | Abraham built an altar in Canaan. | Idea of happiness , 1920 |
| 20 | Abram rescued Lot from the four kings. | Day for beating , 1912 |
| 21 | Melchisedec blessed Abraham. | Aid of botany , 1912 |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 22 Birth of Ishmael. | Adopt us, 1910 |
| 23 Circumcision instituted. | Tough book, 1897 |
| 24 Abraham entertained three angels. | Tough book, 1897 |
| 25 Lot's wife became a pillar of salt. | Tough book, 1897 |
| 26 Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. | Tough book, 1897 |
| 27 Birth of Isaac. | Dove on the bush, 1896 |
| 28 King Abimelech took Sarah from Abraham. | Dove on the bush, 1896 |
| 29 Abraham offered his son Isaac in sacrifice. | Dove to God, 1871 |
| 30 Death of Sarah. | Tough leap, 1859 |
| 31 Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca. | Two in the flesh, 1856 |
| 32 Kingdom of Argos founded by Inachus. | Tough ledge, 1856 |
| 33 Birth of Esau and Jacob. | Tough match, 1836 |
| 34 Death of Abraham. | Divinity, 1821 |
| 35 Invention of letters by Memnon, the Egyptian. | Divine idea, 1821 |
| 36 Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. | Tough dish, 1816 |
| 37 Jacob thro' deceit obtained the blessing of Isaac. | Took the cup, 1779 |
| 38 Death of Ishmael. | Attack on game, 1773 |
| 39 The deluge of Ogyges, a Grecian king. | Thick shower, 1764 |
| 40 Jacob fled from the wrath of Esau. | Dog leap, 1759 |
| 41 Jacob's dream at Bethel. | Thick low boy, 1759 |
| 42 Rebecca died. | Talk lowly, 1755 |
| 43 Jacob married Leah and Rachel. | *Colony, 1752 |
| 44 Birth of Joseph. | *Cruel, 1745 |
| 45 Jacob returned and was reconciled to Esau. | Die in the camp, 1739 |
| 46 Shechemites massacred by the brothers of Dinah. | Thick muss, 1730 |
| 47 Joseph sold by his brethren. | *Convoy, 1728 |
| 48 Joseph persecuted for his chastity in the house of Potiphar. | Decked wife, 1718 |
| 49 Death of Isaac. | Thick dash, 1716 |
| 50 Joseph made prime minister of Egypt. | Dig and toil, 1715 |
| 51 Joseph's brothers went down to Egypt to buy corn. | Thick sack, 1707 |
| 52 Joseph made himself known to his brethren. | Thick sash, 1706 |
| 53 Jacob and all his household went down to Egypt. | Thick sash, 1706 |
| 54 Jacob died in Egypt after blessing his twelve sons. | Dutch fop, 1689 |
| 55 Jacob's remains transported from Egypt to Canaan. | Dutch fop, 1689 |
| 56 Joseph died. | Dutch mill, 1635 |
| 57 Chronology of the Arundelian marbles began. | Tall fine, 1582 |
| 58 Aaron born. | *Liquor, 1574 |
| 59 Pharaoh's edict to destroy male Hebrew children. | Tall gain, 1572 |
| 60 Moses born and miraculously preserved. | Delicate, 1571 |
| 61 Cecrops settled Attica. | Tall ledge, 1556 |
| 62 Scamander founded the kingdom of Troy. | Duller age, 1546 |
| 63 Moses fled to Jethro, whom he served forty years. | *Almighty, 1531 |
| 64 Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly. | Toilsome, 1503 |
| 65 The council of the Amphictyons established. | *Rebuke, 1497 |
| 66 Cadmus introduced the Phenician letters into Greece. | Turban, 1492 |
| 67 Miracle of the burning bush. | Tribute, 1491 |
| 68 Moses returned to Egypt. | Tribute, 1491 |

* The star indicates that the letter which furnishes 1 is wanting in the word. The figure 1 stands for one thousand, which is left for the pupil's understanding to supply; which gives us some more appropriate indicating words than we could otherwise obtain. Every indicating word should be regarded as a specimen word, the best that occurred to the writer at the time. If a better word should occur to the learner, he is at full liberty to displace the one now selected.

PERIOD IV.

From the Departure of the Israelites to the Dedication of the Temple.

TRÖJAN WAR. — *Revoke*, 487.

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 69 Pharaoh and his host drowned in the Red Sea. | Watery bed , 1491 |
| 70 Law from Mount Sinai. | Attribute , 1491 |
| 71 Israel worshipped the Golden Calf. | Dear abode , 1491 |
| 72 Passover instituted. | Dear abode , 1491 |
| 73 Tabernacle set up in the wilderness. | Dear piece , 1490 |
| 74 Nadab and Abihu struck with sudden death. | Troops , 1490 |
| 75 The blasphemers stoned by order of Moses. | Hydrophobia , 1489 |
| 76 Moses sent twelve spies into the promised land. | Dear fib , 1489 |
| 77 Destruction of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. | Rough foe , 1488 |
| 78 Dardanus founded the city of Troy. | Turf house , 1480 |
| 79 Erection of the brazen serpent, by order of Moses. | Dare lean , 1452 |
| 80 Aaron died on Mount Hor. | Dare a lion , 1452 |
| 81 Balaam's ass spoke, and reprov'd his master. | Droll head , 1451 |
| 82 Moses died on Mount Nebo in sight of Canaan. | Dare lead , 1451 |
| 83 The Israelites cross Jordan under Joshua. | Dear lot , 1451 |
| 84 Fall of Jericho under the trumpets of Joshua. | Tearless , 1450 |
| 85 Achan stoned, with his wife and children, by Joshua's order. | Tearless , 1450 |
| 86 The sun and moon stood still on Mount Gibeon. | Tearless , 1450 |
| 87 Final conquest of Canaan under command of Joshua. | Dare rule , 1445 |
| 88 The tabernacle set up on Shiloh. | Water roar , 1444 |
| 89 Death of Joshua. | Odor of a worm , 1443 |
| 90 Cushan, king of Mesopotamia, enslaves Israel. | Straight home , 1413 |
| 91 First Jubilee celebrated in Israel. | Dumb bush , 1396 |
| 92 Ceres teaches the Athenians the art of agriculture. | Time and fame , 1383 |
| 93 Ruth followed Naomi to Bethlehem. | Sweet maiden , 1312 |
| 94 Institution of the Olympic games. | Sweet music , 1307 |
| 95 Deborah the prophetess ruled Israel. | Downfall , 1285 |
| 96 Ninus founded the Assyrian Empire. | Stone jug , 1267 |
| 97 Argonautic expedition for the golden fleece. | Hidden gem , 1263 |
| 98 Tyre founded. | Tiny lily , 1255 |
| 99 Gideon rescued Israel from the Midianites. | Tiny roll , 1245 |
| 100 Abimelech slew seventy of his brethren. | Attain homage , 1236 |

SECOND SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 Carthage built by a colony of Tyrians. | Dun mummy , 1233 |
| 2 Jephthah sacrificed his daughter. | Wedded vow go , 1187 |
| 3 The destruction of Troy. | Hot wood fire , 1184 |
| 4 Birth of Samuel. | Tidy and good , 1171 |
| 5 Samuel offered to the Lord by his mother. | Duty to Jehovah , 1168 |
| 6 Birth of Sampson. | Witty Delilah , 1155 |
| 7 Sampson killed one thousand Philistines with a jaw-bone. | Stout match , 1136 |

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|----|--|--------------------------|------|
| 8 | Sampson carried off the gates of Gaza. | Stout owner, | 1124 |
| 9 | Sampson's overthrow of the temple and his death. | Odd attack, | 1117 |
| 10 | Mariner's compass used in China. | Stout idol, | 1115 |
| 11 | Saul was anointed first king of Israel by Samuel. | Disciple, | 1095 |
| 12 | Jonathan, with his armor-bearer, defeated the Philistines. | Does havoc, | 1087 |
| 13 | David born at Bethlehem. | This valley, | 1085 |
| 14 | Samuel hewed king Agag in pieces. | Task of a hero, | 1074 |
| 15 | David killed Goliath. | Dizzy shock, | 1067 |
| 16 | David played on his harp to drive away Saul's melancholy. | Odious chime, | 1063 |
| 17 | David anointed secretly by Samuel. | Dose of shame, | 1063 |
| 18 | David fled to escape the jealous wrath of Saul. | Odd associate, | 1061 |
| 19 | Abimelech and 85 other priests killed by order of Saul. | Odd associate, | 1061 |
| 20 | David feigned madness to escape from king Achish. | Odd associate, | 1061 |
| 21 | Death of Samuel. | Does his choice, | 1060 |
| 22 | City of Ziglag presented to David by king Achish. | Docile show, | 1056 |
| 23 | Saul raised the ghost of Samuel—witch of Endor. | Disloyal, | 1055 |
| 24 | Thieves of Ziglag carried away the wives and treasures of David. | Disloyal, | 1055 |
| 25 | David destroyed the thieves of Ziglag, and recovered his wives. | Disloyal, | 1055 |
| 26 | Saul committed suicide on mount Gilboa. | Disloyal, | 1055 |
| 27 | David elected king of Israel. | Disloyal, | 1055 |
| 28 | Abner proclaimed Ishbosheth king of Israel. | Disloyal, | 1055 |
| 29 | Abner assassinated by Joab. | Deserve, | 1048 |
| 30 | Ishbosheth murdered, and his head carried to David. | Does rave, | 1048 |
| 31 | Amnon slain by his brother Absalom. | Does amiss, | 1030 |
| 32 | David forgave Absalom the murder of his brother Amnon. | Design go, | 1027 |
| 33 | Absalom's rebellion against David. | Odious name, | 1023 |
| 34 | Absalom killed by Joab. | Odious name, | 1023 |
| 35 | Sheba revolted against David at the head of ten tribes. | Disunion, | 1022 |
| 36 | Great pestilence sent upon Israel at the option of David. | Test go, | 1017 |
| 37 | Death of David. | Tacitly, | 1015 |
| 38 | Adonijah, brother of Solomon, proclaimed king. | Tacitly, | 1015 |
| 39 | Solomon crowned king of Israel. | Tacitly, | 1015 |
| 40 | Adonijah and Joab put to death by order of Solomon. | Destroy, | 1014 |
| 41 | Solomon's judgment upon the child. | Height of wisdom, | 1013 |
| 42 | Solomon dedicated the temple. | Days of a seer, | 1004 |

PERIOD V.

From the Dedication of Solomon's Temple to the Founding of Rome.

HOMER — *New line*, 252.

| | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|------|
| 43 | The queen of Sheba visited Solomon. | This scene, | 1002 |
| 44 | Solomon's 700 wives and 300 concubines. | Behavior, | 984 |
| 45 | Solomon erected altars to the false gods. | Buy fame, | 983 |
| 46 | Death of Solomon. | Beguile, | 975 |
| 47 | Division of Israel and Judah under Jeroboam. | Beguile, | 975 |
| 48 | Jeroboam erected temples to the idols. | Beguile, | 975 |
| 49 | Shishak, king of Egypt, plundered the temple of Jeroboam. | Bequeath, | 971 |
| 50 | Zerah invaded Judah with a million of men. | Bright, | 941 |
| 51 | Zimri, the usurper, defeated by Omri. | Be unhappy, | 929 |
| 52 | Zimri burnt himself and his family in his own house. | Panic, | 927 |
| 53 | Omri, king of Israel, made Samaria the seat of his kingdom. | Banner, | 924 |

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|--|-------------------|
| 54 Ahab king of Israel. | Beautify, 918 |
| 55 The reign of Jehosaphat, king of Israel, began. | Better, 914 |
| 56 Homer flourished. | Poetry, 914 |
| 57 The prophet Elijah fed by ravens in the wilderness. | Piteous, 910 |
| 58 Elijah's trial with the prophets of Baal. | Besiege, 906 |
| 59 Elisha anointed by Elijah as his successor. | Passage, 906 |
| 60 Kingdom of Assyria came to an end. | Basis, 900 |
| 61 Ahab took possession of Naboth's vineyard. | Fop of a Boy, 899 |
| 62 Elijah the prophet translated to heaven. | Heavy badge, 896 |
| 63 God by two bears destroyed 42 children for mocking Elijah. | Heavy badge, 896 |
| 64 Elisha's miracles of the oil, the pottage, and the bread. | Fable, 895 |
| 65 Naaman's leprosy cured by Elisha. | Vapor, 894 |
| 66 The army, sent to take Elisha, smitten with blindness. | Heavy bomb, 893 |
| 67 Benhadad, king of Syria, besieged Samaria. | Heavy weapon, 892 |
| 68 Two Hebrew mothers eat their own children. | Heavy weapon, 892 |
| 69 Elisha restored the Shunamite's son to life. | Fibs, 890 |
| 70 Laws of Lycurgus, | Fever, 884 |
| 71 Jehu excommunicated the family of Ahab. | Fever, 884 |
| 72 Jezebel devoured by dogs. | Fever, 884 |
| 73 Jehu destroyed the temple and the priests of Baal. | Fever, 884 |
| 74 Athaliah precipitated from her usurped throne. | Civic foe, 878 |
| 75 Joash proclaimed king of Judah by the high priest Jehoiada. | Civic foe, 878 |
| 76 Foundation of Carthage by Dido. | Heavy job, 869 |
| 77 Zechariah, the high priest, stoned to death. | Force, 840 |
| 78 Kingdom of Macedonia founded by Caranus. | Fathom, 813 |
| 79 Jonah swallowed by a whale. | Physic, 807 |
| 80 Repentance of the Ninevites — miracle of the gourd. | Heavy siege, 806 |
| 81 Isaiah began to prophecy. | Globe, 759 |
| 82 Romulus founded Rome upon the Tiber. | Colony, 752 |

PERIOD VI.

From the Foundation of Rome to the Battle of Marathon.

ROMAN KINGS. — *New chain*, 262.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 83 Rape of the Sabines. | Gallows, 750 |
| 84 First Messenian War; between Messenians and Lacedemonians. | Queer whim, 743 |
| 85 Ahaz, king of Judah, set up idol worship. | Koran, 742 |
| 86 Hezekiah destroyed the brazen serpent of Moses. | Gain from a show, 726 |
| 87 End of the kingdom of Israel — destroyed by Salmanazar. | Gained, 721 |
| 88 Tobit, the sage, carried into captivity to Nineveh. | Gained, 721 |
| 89 Miracle of the sun-dial — Hezekiah restored to health. | Sick time, 132 |
| 90 Sennacherib besieged Jerusalem. | Kitten, 712 |
| 91 Sennacherib's army destroyed by an angel. | Kitten, 712 |
| 92 Tobit loses his sight by an accident. | Goddess, 710 |
| 93 Dejoces founded the Median empire. | Goddess, 710 |
| 94 Tobit persecuted by his ill-tempered wife. | Gay usage, 706 |
| 95 The second Messenian War. | Shuffle, 685 |
| 96 Tobias became the seventh husband of Sarah, daughter of Raguel. | Shiver, 684 |
| 97 Tobit recovered his sight by a miracle of his son Tobias. | Shiver, 684 |
| 98 The prophet Isaiah sawn asunder between two boards. | Age of Vice, 680 |
| 99 Esarhaddon took Jerusalem. | Shook the key, 677 |
| 100 Combat between the Horatii and Curatii. | Showy joke, 667 |

THIRD SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Holofernes killed by Judith. | Shallow joy, | 656 |
| 2 | Scythians invade Media. | Sheriff, | 648 |
| 3 | Josiah the Pious began to reign. | Short, | 641 |
| 4 | Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome. | Shears, | 640 |
| 5 | Jeremiah began to prophesy. | Geneva, | 628 |
| 6 | Pentateuch found by Hilkiah. | Joiner, | 624 |
| 7 | Sanguinary laws of Draco. | Huge enemy, | 623 |
| 8 | Necho, king of Egypt, dethrones Jehoahaz. | Jets, | 610 |
| 9 | Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem. | Showy siege, | 606 |
| 10 | First captivity of Judah under Nebuchadnezzar. | Showy siege, | 606 |
| 11 | Daniel the prophet carried to Babylon. | Showy siege, | 606 |
| 12 | First circumnavigation of Africa, under king Necho. | Joyous era, | 604 |
| 13 | Susanna assaulted by the two elders. | Chaste, | 601 |
| 14 | Jehoiakim taken to Babylon, and imprisoned. | Low peep, | 599 |
| 15 | Ezekiel and Mordecai taken to Babylon. | Low peep, | 599 |
| 16 | Laws of Solon. | Helper, | 594 |
| 17 | Kingdom of Judah destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. | Ill and heavy foe, | 588 |
| 18 | Zedekiah's eyes taken out by order of Nebuchadnezzar. | Ill and heavy foe, | 588 |
| 19 | First money coined at Rome. | Silly vice, | 580 |
| 20 | Nebuchadnezzar's golden image set up. | Lives, | 580 |
| 21 | The three children saved from the fiery furnace. | Lives, | 580 |
| 22 | Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the tree. | Likewise, | 570 |
| 23 | Nebuchadnezzar loses his reason. | Silly sheep, | 569 |
| 24 | Nebuchadnezzar recovered his reason. | Low jam, | 563 |
| 25 | Death of Nebuchadnezzar. | All join, | 562 |
| 26 | Jehoiakim restored to liberty by Evil Merodach. | All join, | 562 |
| 27 | Pisistratus usurped the tyranny of Athens. | Lashes, | 560 |
| 28 | Daniel's vision of the four beasts. | All lowly, | 555 |
| 29 | Phocians founded the city of Marseilles, in France. | Lamp, | 539 |
| 30 | Belshazzar's Feast — Daniel explains the handwriting. | Low move, | 538 |
| 31 | Cyrus took Babylon. | Low move, | 538 |
| 32 | Daniel exposes the trickeries of Bel's priests. | Lame cow, | 537 |
| 33 | Daniel cast into the lion's den. | Lame cow, | 537 |
| 34 | Cyrus put an end to the Jewish captivity. | Holy match, | 536 |
| 35 | Zerubbabel commenced the rebuilding of the temple. | Holy match, | 536 |
| 36 | First tragedy at Athens. | Low mule, | 535 |
| 37 | Tarquin the Proud seized upon the kingdom of Rome. | Ill humor, | 534 |
| 38 | Confucius published his laws in China. | Almighty, | 531 |
| 39 | Cambyzes, son of Cyrus, ascended the throne of Persia. | All unhappy, | 529 |
| 40 | Anaximenes, of Miletus, invented the sun-dial. | Leanness, | 520 |
| 41 | Darius repudiated Vashti and married Esther. | Light wife, | 518 |
| 42 | Dedication of the second temple. | Loudly, | 515 |
| 43 | Darius invaded the Scythians, and was repulsed. | Holy dame, | 513 |
| 44 | Esther saved the Jews from a general slaughter. | Lots, | 510 |
| 45 | Triumph of Mordecai, the uncle of Esther. | Lots, | 510 |
| 46 | Haman, the enemy of the Jews, hung on a gallows fifty cubits high. | Lots, | 510 |

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|---|-----------------------|
| 47 Feast of Purim instituted by the Jews. | Lots, 510 |
| 48 Tarquin the Proud expelled from Rome. | Lisp, 509 |
| 49 Brutus established the Roman republic. | Lisp, 509 |
| 50 First alliance of the Romans with the Carthaginians. | Lazy foe, 508 |
| 51 Sardis burnt by the Ionians. | Air pipe, 499 |
| 52 First dictator of Rome — Laertius. | Rebuff, 498 |
| 53 Institution of the Saturnalia by the Romans. | Year book, 497 |
| 54 Tarquin the Proud died at Cuma. | Reply, 495 |
| 55 Darius undertook his unsuccessful expedition against the Greeks. | Reply, 495 |
| 56 Establishment of the Roman Tribunes. | European, 492 |
| 57 Banishment of Coriolanus from Rome. | Repaid, 491 |
| 58 Battle of Marathon — the Greeks against the Persians. | Repose, 490 |

PERIOD VII.

From the Battle of Marathon to the Birth of Alexander.

GRECIAN GLORY. — *Teamer*, 134.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| 59 The first proposition of the Agrarian law. | Rival, 485 |
| 60 Aristides the Just banished from Athens. | Rover, 484 |
| 61 First Questors at Rome. | Raven, 482 |
| 62 Battle of Thermopylæ — Leonidas opposes Xerxes. | War office, 480 |
| 63 Battle of Salamis — Themistocles defeated the Persians. | War office, 480 |
| 64 Battle of Plataea, between the Greeks and Persians. | Heroic boy, 479 |
| 65 Flight of Themistocles to Persia. | Roguish, 476 |
| 66 Ezra commissioned by Artaxerxes to build Jerusalem. | Rash go, 467 |
| 67 Cincinnatus, dictator of Rome. | Relish, 456 |
| 68 Nehemiah made governor of Judea by Artaxerxes. | Ruler, 454 |
| 69 Creation of the Decemvirs. | Royalty, 451 |
| 70 Banishment of Decemvirs, and death of Virginia. | Sorry rape, 449 |
| 71 Herodotus read his history at the Olympic games. | Rarely, 445 |
| 72 First military Tribunes at Rome. | Rarely, 445 |
| 73 Plebeians allowed to intermarry with the Patricians. | Rarely, 445 |
| 74 Pericles successful in the Samian war. | Warriors, 440 |
| 75 Roman Censors appointed. | Rome awake, 437 |
| 76 Ezra flourished. | Remake, 437 |
| 77 Peloponnesian War — lasted 27 years. | Warned, 431 |
| 78 The plague at Athens. | Rainbow, 429 |
| 79 Pericles died, aged 70. | Rainbow, 429 |
| 80 Malachi, the last of the prophets, died. | Ruins, 420 |
| 81 End of the Peloponnesian war — thirty tyrants rule Athens. | Arrest, 401 |
| 82 Retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon. | Arrest, 401 |
| 83 Expulsion of thirty tyrants from Athens, by Thrasybulus. | Residue, 401 |
| 84 Death of Socrates. | Roses, 400 |
| 85 The Corinthian War commences. | Empire, 394 |
| 86 Thucydides the historian died, aged 80. | Embodiment, 391 |
| 87 Rome taken by the Gauls under Brennus. | Embassy, 390 |
| 88 Battle of Leuctra — Bœotians and Lacedæmonians. | Maggot, 371 |
| 89 The first Plebeian consul at Rome. | Magic, 367 |
| 90 The Thebans triumph at Mantinea. | Machine, 362 |
| 91 Hippocrates, the father of medicine, died, a. 90. | Match die, 361 |

- 92 Discovery of analysis, by Plato.
 93 Xenophon the historian died, a. 90.
 94 The accession of Philip II. king of Macedon.
 95 The breaking out of the Sacred War.
 96 Birth of Alexander the Great.

Matches, 360
Small boy, 359
Small boy, 359
My life, 358
Small show, 356

PERIOD VIII.

From the Birth of Alexander to the Destruction of Carthage.

ROMAN RENOWN. — *Knights*, 210.

- 97 The erection of the Mausoleum, the sixth wonder of the world.
 98 The Plebeians admitted to the censorship.
 99 Second commercial treaty between Rome and Carthage.
 100 Plato the philosopher died, aged 80.

Mallet, 351
Mallet, 351
Mere foe, 348
Mere foe, 348

FOURTH SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

- 1 Samnite War with the Romans, continued 53 years,
 2 Battle of Chæroneæ, won by Philip.
 3 Plebeians admitted to the Prætorship of Rome.
 4 Accession of Darius and Alexander the Great to the throne.
 5 Destruction of Thebes by Alexander.
 6 Battle of Granicus won by Alexander.
 7 Alexander captured the city of Tyre.
 8 Battle of Arbela; fall of Darius.
 9 Alexander penetrated into India.
 10 Death of Alexander, aged 32.
 11 Demosthenes poisoned himself, aged 60.
 12 Aristotle the philosopher died, aged 62.
 13 The Samnites pass the Romans under their yoke.
 14 Seleucus established the kingdom of Syria.
 15 Battle of Ipsus. Antigonus defeated.
 16 Papirius Cursor erected the first sun-dial at Rome.
 17 Pharos of Alexandria built.
 18 College and Library of Alexandria founded.
 19 The Gauls invaded Greece.
 20 Septuagint translation of the Old Testament.
 21 The first silver money coined at Rome.
 22 The first Punic War commenced.
 23 The first naval conquest of the Romans.
 24 Regulus, the Roman general, defeated by the Carthaginians.
 25 All the records in China destroyed by an imperial edict.
 26 End of the first Punic War.

Maw worm, 343
Mimic, 337
Whim of homage, 336
Aim at much, 336
Memory, 334
Memoir, 334
Mummy nigh, 332
Maimed, 331
Maniac, 327
Man of war, 324
Minion, 322
Humanity, 321
Humanity, 321
Matter, 314
Mast, 301
New beam, 293
New fire, 284
Infamy, 283
Hen coop, 279
Synagogue, 277
New ship, 269
Injury, 264
Own choice, 260
Analogy, 256
Anarchy, 247
New ruin, 242

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| 27 First play acted at Rome. | Nurse, 240 |
| 28 Temple of Janus shut for the first time since Numa. | Anomaly, 235 |
| 29 The first divorce at Rome. | Enmity, 231 |
| 30 Publication of the first Roman history, by Fabius Pictor. | New nail, 225 |
| 31 First Physician at Rome. | New top, 219 |
| 32 Destruction of Saguntum by Hannibal. | New top, 219 |
| 33 Second Punic War. | Native, 218 |
| 34 Battle of Thrasymene. | Nut hook, 217 |
| 35 Battle of Cannæ won by Hannibal. | Night show, 216 |
| 36 The Romans took Syracuse. | Indian, 212 |
| 37 Hannibal defeated at the battle of Zama, in Africa. | New scene, 202 |
| 38 End of the second Punic War. | Honesty, 201 |
| 39 The Romans defeat Antiochus the Great. | Head piece, 190 |
| 40 Scipio Asiaticus, brother of Africanus. | Head piece, 190 |
| 41 Asiatic luxuries first brought to Rome. | Types, 190 |
| 42 Philopœmen abolished the laws of Lycurgus. | Eighty-five, 188 |
| 43 Banishment of Scipio Africanus from Rome. | Tough-go, 187 |
| 44 Heliodorus struck senseless in the temple by an angel. | Decayish, 176 |
| 45 Jason, by corrupting Antiochus, was made High Priest. | Ethical, 175 |
| 46 Manelus by bribery obtained the High Priesthood. | Tickle, 175 |
| 47 Antiochus laid waste India, and destroyed Jerusalem. | Hat case, 170 |
| 48 Invention of paper in China. | Tax, 170 |
| 49 Perseus defeated, and brought prisoner to Rome. | Dutch vow, 168 |
| 50 General slaughter of the Jews by Apollonius. | Dutch foe, 168 |
| 51 The seven brothers tortured to death by Antiochus. | Dashy and gay, 167 |
| 52 Mattathias and his five sons resist the tyranny of Antiochus. | Dutch Hawk, 167 |
| 53 First Library erected at Rome. | Dashy and gay, 167 |
| 54 Apollonius defeated and slain by Judas Maccabeus. | Adjudge, 166 |
| 55 Nicanor's army defeated by Judas Maccabeus. | Adjudge, 166 |
| 56 Lycias with a powerful army defeated by Maccabeus. | Whitish hill, 165 |
| 57 Heroic self-sacrifice of Eleazar, brother of Maccabeus. | Teacher, 164 |
| 58 Antiochus died, smitten by the hand of God. | Teacher, 164 |
| 59 Menelaus, the High Priest, put to death. | Hot chain, 162 |
| 60 First edict that banished from Rome philosophers and rhetoricians. | Digit, 161 |
| 61 Nicanor's blasphemy, defeat, and death. | Dashed, 161 |
| 62 Bacchides invaded Judea with a powerful army. | Dashed, 161 |
| 63 Judas Maccabeus slain fighting against Bacchides. | Dashed, 161 |
| 64 Jonathan, brother of Judas, entered into allegiance with the Romans. | Dashed, 161 |
| 65 Alcimus the High Priest struck dead in the Temple. | Audacious, 160 |
| 66 Jonathan, first of Asmonean dynasty, made High Priest. | Italian, 152 |
| 67 Temple built at Heliopolis, in Egypt. | Tool house, 150 |
| 68 Third Punic War began. | Troop, 149 |
| 69 Destruction of Carthage by the Romans. | Outrage, 146 |

PERIOD IX.

From the Destruction of Carthage to the Days of Julius Cæsar.

WARS OF MARIUS. — *Judge*, 66.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 70 Simon renewed the league with the Romans. | Dram, 143 |
| 71 Sovereignty of Judea settled upon Simon and his heirs. | Drone, 142 |
| 72 John Hyrcanus succeeded Simon. | Timely, 135 |

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| 73 Destruction of Numantia by Scipio. | Demon, 132 |
| 74 Tiberius Gracchus slain. | Demon, 132 |
| 75 Kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman republic. | Demon, 132 |
| 76 Caius Gracchus slain. | Time to die, 131 |
| 77 The Jugurthan War commenced. | Edited, 111 |
| 78 Aristobulus becomes king of Judea. | Desk, 107 |
| 79 Marius defeated and captured Jugurtha. | Hasty siege, 106 |
| 80 Alexander Janneus appointed king of Judea. | Wood sage, 106 |
| 81 The Cimbric War. | Design, 102 |
| 82 King of Parthia sent to China a political embassy. | Page, 96 |
| 83 Social and Mithridatic Wars. | Heavy foe, 88 |
| 84 Marius and Sylla engaged in civil war. | Heavy foe, 88 |
| 85 Sylla plundered Athens, and slaughtered its inhabitants. | Savage, 86 |
| 86 Sylla dictator. His sanguinary proscriptions. | Fun, 82 |
| 87 Queen Alexandra succeeds her husband Alexander. | Calf, 78 |
| 88 Spartacus raised the Servile War. | Game, 73 |
| 89 Hyrcanus II. succeeded his mother Alexandra. | Gas, 70 |
| 90 Mithridates vanquished by Lucullus. | Ship, 69 |
| 91 Aristobulus II. dethroned his brother Hyrcanus II. | Jug, 67 |
| 92 War of the pirates. Pompey soon destroyed them. | Shock, 67 |
| 93 Jerusalem taken by Pompey the Great. | Shame, 63 |
| 94 Pompey restored to Hyrcanus II. the government of Judea. | Gem, 63 |
| 95 Catiline's conspiracy discovered by Cicero. | Shame, 63 |
| 96 First Triumvirate between Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar. | Chaise, 60 |
| 97 Cicero banished from Rome at the instigation of Claudius. | Life, 58 |

PERIOD X.

From Julius Cæsar to the Birth of Christ.

ROMAN LITERATURE. — *Chaise*, 60.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 98 Cæsar crossed the Rhine, and invaded Britain. | Ill will, 55 |
| 99 Crassus vanquished by the Parthians. | Elm, 53 |
| 100 Cæsar made of Gaul a Roman province. | Halt, 51 |

FIFTH SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Cæsar proclaimed Dictator of Rome. | Ruby, 49 |
| 2 Second "Civil War." | Review, 48 |
| 3 Battle of Pharsalia. Cæsar defeats Pompey. | Roof, 48 |
| 4 Cæsar conquered Alexandria. Ptolemaic library set on fire. | Wreck, 47 |
| 5 Herod the Great appointed Prefect of Galilee by the Romans. | Rag, 47 |
| 6 Cato kills himself at Utica. | Rage, 46 |
| 7 Cæsar murdered by his conspirators. | Error, 44 |
| 8 Second triumvirate between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. | Army, 43 |
| 9 Battle of Philippi, — Brutus and Cassius overthrown. | Run, 42 |

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|----|---|------------------|----------|
| 10 | Antigonus wrested the kingdom from his uncle Hyrcanus. | Ruse, | 40 |
| 11 | Herod took Jerusalem and became king. | Mug, | 37 |
| 12 | Sallust, a philosophical historian, died, aged 56. | Match, | 36 |
| 13 | Battle of Actium — Antony defeated by Octavius. | Emmet, | 31 |
| 14 | Death of Cleopatra and Antony. | Miss, | 30 |
| 15 | Second shutting of the temple of Janus — universal peace. | Nap, | 29 |
| 16 | Varro, the most learned of the Romans, died, aged 87. | Envoy, | 28 |
| 17 | Augustus proclaimed Emperor of Rome. | Nag, | 27 |
| 18 | Ovidius banished by Augustus. | Signs, | 20 |
| 19 | Virgil,* as poet, excelled his contemporary. | Tibullus, | 19 a. 50 |
| 20 | Herod began to build the temple at Jerusalem. | Deck, | 17 |
| 21 | Augustus Pontifex Maximus burnt 2000 pontifical books. | Time, | 13 |
| 22 | Horace, the greatest of the lyric poets, died, aged 56. | Foe, | 8 |
| 23 | Temple finished and dedicated by Herod. | Foe, | 8 |
| 24 | Zacharias, the priest, struck dumb in the temple. | Aisle, | 5 |
| 25 | John the Baptist born six months before our Saviour. | Era, | 4 |
| 26 | BIRTH OF CHRIST, four years before the vulgar era. | Hero, | 4 |

PERIOD XI.

From the Nativity of Christ to the Reign of Constantine.

TEN PERSECUTIONS. — *Message* — 306.

| | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|------------|
| 27 | Infants of Bethlehem slain by order of Herod. | Home, | 3 |
| 28 | Death of Herod the Great. | Aim, | 3 |
| 29 | Christian era commenced. | Recess of war, | A. M. 4004 |
| 30 | Varus, the Roman General, defeated by Herman. | Abbey, | A. D. 9 |
| 31 | Tiberius became Emperor of Rome. | Dower, | 14 |
| 32 | Livy, the prince of Roman historians, died, aged 67. | Decoy, | 17 |
| 33 | Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea. | Yankee, | 27 |
| 34 | Strabo, geographer and historian. | Knife, | 28 |
| 35 | Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, April 3d. | Maim, | 33 |
| 36 | St. Paul's miraculous conversion. | More, | 34 |
| 37 | Caligula became the fourth emperor of Rome. | Homage, | 36 |
| 38 | The disciples first called Christians, at Antioch. | Ride, | 41 |
| 39 | Claudius reigned, a weak and stupid sovereign. | Ride, | 41 |
| 40 | The council at Jerusalem. | Aloes, | 50 |
| 41 | Sergius Paulus, the Proconsul, converted through Paul. | Lion, | 52 |
| 42 | St. Paul went to Athens. | Alone, | 52 |
| 43 | Agrippina murdered Claudius to make her son Nero king. | Liar, | 54 |
| 44 | Nero poisoned Britannicus. | Ill will, | 55 |
| 45 | Paul plead before Felix. | Lucky, | 57 |
| 46 | Paul made his defence before Festus. | Chaise, | 60 |
| 47 | Nero burnt Rome, and charged it upon the Christians. | Chair, | 64 |
| 48 | Paul set at liberty. | Jury, | 64 |
| 49 | Nero put Seneca to death. | Jail, | 65 |
| 50 | St. Peter crucified, and St. Paul beheaded. | Judge, | 66 |
| 51 | Destruction of Jerusalem. | Gas, | 70 |
| 52 | Vespasian, a popular emperor. | Goose, | 70 |
| 53 | Titus, an excellent prince. | Cup, | 79 |

* The name of the poet Tibullus gives both the age and death of Virgil.

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|---|----------------------------|
| 54 Pliny suffocated at the first recorded eruption of Vesuvius. | Copy, 79 |
| 55 The second general persecution of Christians. | Bull, 95 |
| 56 Quintillian, a celebrated rhetorician, died. | Bale, 95 |
| 57 Tacitus, the Roman historian, died. | Peep, 99 |
| 58 Third persecution under Trojan. | Hasty Siege, 106 |
| 59 Accession of Adrian. | Tidy cow, 117 |
| 60 Heresy of Marcan, who acknowledged three Gods. | Tame roe, 134 |
| 61 Insurrection in which half a million of Jews die. | Tamely, 135 |
| 62 Plutarch, the principal biographer of antiquity, died. | Authors, 140 |
| 63 Heresy of Valentine, who admitted several gods. | Torn, 142 |
| 64 The Saracens first mentioned in history. | Tribe, 149 |
| 65 The fourth persecution under M. A. Antoninus. | Aid of a Judge, 166 |
| 66 Fifth persecution of Christians, under Severus. | No sin, 202 |
| 67 Caracalla became emperor, and slew his brother. | Wanted, 211 |
| 68 Alexander Severus became emperor. | Unknown, 222 |
| 69 Maximin, who excited the sixth persecution, slain. | Animal, 235 |
| 70 Pompey's Theatre burnt. | Unroof, 248 |
| 71 Seventh persecution of Christians, under Decius. | Nails, 250 |
| 72 Goths invaded the Roman empire. | Nails, 250 |
| 73 Eighth persecution, under the Emperor Palarien. | New leaf, 258 |
| 74 Era of the thirty tyrants, and invasion of the Huns. | Unholy boy, 259 |
| 75 Emperor Claudius defeated the Goths. | New chief, 268 |
| 76 Aurelian excited the ninth persecution. | Yankee hum, 273 |
| 77 Diocletian became emperor of Rome. | New fine, 284 |
| 78 Diocletian divided the empire. | Knee-pan, 292 |
| 79 Diocletian excited the tenth persecution. | Museum, 303 |
| 80 Death of wicked Maximus. | Mad whim, 313 |
| 81 Arius propagated his doctrine. | Motive, 318 |
| 82 Constantine the Great, sole emperor. | Moon in May, 323 |

PERIOD XII.

From the Reign of Constantine to the Extinction of the Western Empire.

NORTHERN INVASION. — *Fox*, 870.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 83 First Ecclesiastical Council at Nice. | Manual, 325 |
| 84 Constantine embraced Christianity. | Mean foe, 328 |
| 85 Removal of the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople. | Many weep, 329 |
| 86 Death of Constantine. | Mimic, 337 |
| 87 The empire divided among Constantine's three sons. | Mimic, 337 |
| 88 Julian, the apostate emperor — he restores Paganism. | Matches, 360 |
| 89 Theodosius, the last sole Roman emperor. | Move off, 388 |
| 90 Theodosius prohibited Paganism. | Impious, 390 |
| 91 Theodosius divided the empire into Eastern and Western. | Ample, 395 |
| 92 Arcadius succeeded to the Eastern, Honorius to the Western Empire. | Amiably, 395 |
| 93 The first bell founded. | Roses, 400 |
| 94 The kingdom of the Visigoths founded. | Retinue, 412 |
| 95 The kingdom of the Burgundian established. | Rhythm, 413 |
| 96 The kingdom of the Franks founded. | Ruins, 420 |
| 97 The kingdom of the Vandals in Africa founded. | Orange, 426 |
| 98 The Romans withdrew from Britain. | Runaway foe, 428 |
| 99 The Saxons entered Britain. | Rare pay, 449 |
| 100 Atilla defeated at the battle of Chalons. | Reality, 451 |

SIXTH SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Death of Atilla, "the Scourge of God." | Realm, 453 |
| 2 Genseric, the Vandal, pillaged Rome. | Real show, 456 |
| 3 Accession of Leo the Great. | Relic, 457 |
| 4 Augustus Romulus, last emperor of Rome. | Roguish, 476 |

PERIOD XIII.

From the Extinction of the Western Empire to the Flight of Mahomet.

JUSTINIAN CODE. — *Trash*, 146.

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 5 Death of Genseric. | Airy quack, 477 |
| 6 The battle of Soissons, gained by Clovis, the French king. | Rival, 485 |
| 7 Anastasius, emperor of the East. | Rabbit, 491 |
| 8 Odoacer murdered by Theodoric. | Ripe whim, 493 |
| 9 Clovis converted to Christianity. | Rubbish, 496 |
| 10 Clovis made Paris his capital. | Lights, 510 |
| 11 Persecution of the Jews. | Light hope, 519 |
| 12 Theodoric put Boethius to death. | Lean Jew, 526 |
| 13 An earthquake in the East. | Link, 527 |
| 14 Justinian, emperor of the East. | Link, 527 |
| 15 The first monastery of the West at Monte Cassino. | Lion paw, 529 |
| 16 An insurrection at Constantinople. | Low man, 532 |
| 17 Justinian's code of laws. | Law to maim, 533 |
| 18 Belisarius took Carthage. | Lame hero, 534 |
| 19 Computation of time from the Christian era. | Solemn age, 536 |
| 20 Belisarius conquered Italy, and took Rome. | Lame cow, 537 |
| 21 Belisarius refuses the sceptre of Italy. | Low race, 540 |
| 22 Arthur, king of Britain, was slain. | Learn, 542 |
| 23 Totila, the Goth, plundered Rome. | Large, 546 |
| 24 Rome re-taken by Belisarius. | Whole robe, 549 |
| 25 Rome recovered by Totila. | Lawless, 550 |
| 26 Silkworms brought to China by two monks. | Loyalty, 551 |
| 27 Narses defeated the Goths, and governed Italy. | Ill and lame, 553 |
| 28 An earthquake in the East. | Lowly echo, 557 |
| 29 Kingdom of Lombards founded. | Law chief, 568 |
| 30 The Latin language ceased to be spoken in Italy. | Leaves, 580 |
| 31 Antioch destroyed by an earthquake. | Low abyss, 590 |
| 32 Gregory the Great becomes Pope. | Low abyss, 590 |
| 33 St. Augustine went to Britain. | Help of a Jew, 596 |
| 34 Papal supremacy and image worship. | Joyous age, 606 |
| 35 Heraclitus became emperor. | Shadows, 610 |
| 36 Clotaire II. sole king of France. | Watched him, 613 |
| 37 Hegira, or flight of Mahomet. | Genuine, 622 |

PERIOD XIV.

From the Flight of Mahomet to the Crowning of Charlemagne.

SARACEN DOMINION. — *Take a vow*, 178.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| 38 Death of Mahomet. | Watchman, 632 |
| 39 Pens first made from quills. | Sham vow, 634 |
| 40 Alexandrian library destroyed. | Shears, 640 |
| 41 The Lombard code of laws. | Charm, 643 |
| 42 The Saracens took Cyprus. | Sheriff, 648 |
| 43 The Saracens took Rhodes, and erected the Colossus. | Julian, 652 |
| 44 Organs first used in churches. | Showy help, 659 |
| 45 Constantinople besieged by the Saracens. | Shaken, 672 |
| 46 The Saracens invaded Spain, but were expelled. | Chuckle, 675 |
| 47 Ceadwalla took Sussex and Kent. | Showy Voyage, 686 |
| 48 After the battle of Xeres, Roderick was drowned in the Guadalquivir. | Kitten, 712 |
| 49 The Saracens took Spain. | Academy, 713 |
| 50 Leo III. Greek emperor. | Gothic, 717 |
| 51 Pope Gregory expelled the Lombards. | Canboy, 729 |
| 52 The battle of Tours lasted seven days. | Common, 732 |
| 53 Saracen Caliph Almanzar. | Glory, 754 |
| 54 End of the Lombard kingdom. | Quaker, 774 |
| 55 Haroun-Al-Raschid, Caliph — he did much for science. | Gay voyage, 786 |
| 56 Constantine reigned. | Gay voyage, 786 |
| 57 Restoration of image worship. | Gave a key, 787 |
| 58 Irene murdered her son Constantine. | Gave a key, 787 |
| 59 The Danes appear in England. | Gave a key, 787 |
| 60 Charlemagne crowned emperor. | Faces, 80 ^a |

PERIOD XV.

From the Crowning of Charlemagne to the First Crusade.

NEW WESTERN EMPIRE. — *Nobly*, 295.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 61 Leo, the Armenian, became Greek emperor. | Fathom, 813 |
| 62 Louis, the German, reigned. | Fatigue, 817 |
| 63 Michael II., the Stammerer, emperor. | Fancy, 821 |
| 64 Egbert united the Saxon heptarchy. | Event, 821 |
| 65 Michael III., the Drunkard, ascended the throne of Rome. | Frown, 842 |
| 66 Union of the Picts and Scots, forming Scotland. | Form, 843 |
| 67 The Normans took Rouen. | Form, 843 |
| 68 Alfred defeated by the Danes near Wilton. | Heavy coin, 872 |
| 69 Charles the Fat, emperor. | Fifty, 881 |
| 70 Oxford University founded. | Safe voyage, 886 |
| 71 Louis III., emperor of Germany. | Half a baby, 899 |
| 72 Death of Alfred the Great. | Basis, 900 |
| 73 Normans established in Normandy. | Button, 912 |
| 74 Five German nations elect an emperor. | Button, 912 |
| 75 Constantine VII. emperor. | Button, 912 |
| 76 Otho the Great, emperor. | Pay an image, 936 |

- 77 Italy pillaged by Berenger.
- 78 Hugh Capet, king of France.
- 79 Arabic numerals introduced.
- 80 Ethelred massacred by the Danes.
- 81 A large comet appeared in Leo.
- 82 Romanus II., emperor.
- 83 Leo poisoned Romanus, her husband.
- 84 Christian kingdoms of Spain united by Sancho.
- 85 Battle of Hastings — William I. conquered.
- 86 France ravaged by William the Conqueror.
- 87 The first of the crusades.

- Ball at a boy,** 959
- Bay fog,** 987
- Dozy Swiss,** 1000
- Diocesan,** 1002
- Whetstone,** 1012
- Dozy knave,** 1028
- Dozy moor,** 1034
- Dismal,** 1035
- Odious judge,** 1066
- Dizzy fog,** 1087
- Despatch,** 1096

PERIOD XVI.

From the First Crusade to the Founding of the Turkish Empire.

CRUSADERS. — *Answer*, 204.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 88 Jerusalem taken by the crusaders. | Dizzy pope, 1099 |
| 89 An earthquake in Italy. | Deduces, 1100 |
| 90 Wars between England and France began. | Tide of time, 1113 |
| 91 Prince Henry drowned in shipwreck. | Deadness, 1120 |
| 92 Beneventum, Capua, taken by Roger, k. of Sicily, from the Pope. | Stout mail, 1135 |
| 93 Alphonso, the first king of Portugal. | Stout mob, 1139 |
| 94 Manuel I., Greek emperor. | Day dream, 1143 |
| 95 The second crusade. | Stout rake, 1147 |
| 96 Frederic Barbarossa came to the throne. | Title new, 1152 |
| 97 Genghis Khan, the greatest of murderers. | Detacher, 1164 |
| 98 The invasion of Ireland by Henry II. | Stout king, 1172 |
| 99 Saladin took Jerusalem. | Stout fig, 1187 |
| 100 The third crusade undertaken. | Stout fib, 1189 |

SEVENTH SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 Richard the Lion King of England. | Tidy fop, 1189 |
| 2 Crusaders took Acre. | Dead pope, 1199 |
| 3 Companus of Lombardy, the astronomer. | Tidy baby, 1199 |
| 4 The fourth crusade undertaken. | Denizen, 1202 |
| 5 Battle of Tolosa between the Christians and Moors. | *Undone, 1212 |
| 6 The battle of Bouvines, between Philip and John. | Thunder, 1214 |
| 7 Magna Charta granted by king John. | Tin idol, 1215 |
| 8 The fifth crusade. | Authentic, 1217 |
| 9 Louis IX., king of France. | Athenian age, 1226 |
| 10 The sixth crusade, by Frederick II. | Done enough, 1228 |
| 11 The Hanseatic league of the towns. | Downward, 1241 |
| 12 The seventh crusade, by Louis IX. | Teneriffe, 1248 |

| | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|------|
| 13 | Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon. | Tone of a lion, | 1255 |
| 14 | Linen first made in England. | Tone of a loom, | 1252 |
| 15 | The second Greek empire established. | Dunlap, | 1259 |
| 16 | The first parliament of England. | Dingy wall, | 1265 |
| 17 | Louis IX. set on foot the eighth crusade, in which he died. | Ton of wax, | 1270 |
| 18 | Glass mirrors invented. | Tin kite, | 1271 |
| 19 | The orders of Mendicants reduced to the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Hermits of St. Augustine. | Tawny queen, | 1272 |
| 20 | Sicilian Vespers, 4000 French massacred. | Tin vein, | 1282 |
| 21 | The conquest of Wales by England. | Thin fame, | 1283 |
| 22 | Philip the Fair, king of France. | Downfall, | 1285 |
| 23 | The decision of Edward I. between Baliol and Bruce. | Tin pan, | 1292 |
| 24 | Wallace's attempt to free Scotland. | Heathen pack, | 1297 |
| 25 | Founding of the Turkish empire. | Tin pipe, | 1299 |

PERIOD XVII.

From the Founding of the Turkish Empire to the Taking of Constantinople.

ROMAN SCHISM. — *Tall row*, 154.

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|------|
| 26 | Mariner's compass invented. | Time with the sun, | 1302 |
| 27 | Battle of Bannockburn — Scotland freed. | Diameter, | 1314 |
| 28 | Battle of Morgarten — independence of Switzerland. | Timidly, | 1315 |
| 29 | Notes of music invented. | Time to muse, | 1330 |
| 30 | Gunpowder invented. | Time to be mad, | 1331 |
| 31 | Union of Rense — opposition to the Pope. | Time to move, | 1338 |
| 32 | Cannon invented. | *Mars, | 1340 |
| 33 | Battle of Cressy, gained by the English. | *March, | 1346 |
| 34 | A pestilence prevailed through Europe. | Time rough, | 1348 |
| 35 | Peter the Cruel came to the throne. | Doomless, | 1350 |
| 36 | Great earthquake in South Roumelia. | Tame lily, | 1355 |
| 37 | Battle of Poitiers — king John taken prisoner. | Demolish, | 1356 |
| 38 | John Wickliffe commenced a reformation. | Dumb shows, | 1360 |
| 39 | Invention of metal drawing and pins. | Dumb shows, | 1360 |
| 40 | Accession of Charles V., of France. | *Imagery, | 1364 |
| 41 | Accession of Tamerlane. | Dumb ox, | 1370 |
| 42 | The invention of playing cards. | Time of vice, | 1380 |
| 43 | The insurrection of Wat Tyler in England. | Tame fight, | 1381 |
| 44 | John of Portugal, the Usurper, came to the throne. | Tame fellow, | 1385 |
| 45 | Accession of the house of Lancaster in Henry IV. | Dumpy boy, | 1399 |
| 46 | Accession of Sigismond. | Tirades, | 1410 |
| 47 | Battle of Agincourt — the English defeated the French. | Adroitly, | 1415 |
| 48 | The treaty of Troyes. | Adherence, | 1420 |
| 49 | The vulgar Christian era introduced into Portugal. | Renown, | 1422 |
| 50 | Joan of Arc raised the siege of Orleans. | True knave, | 1428 |
| 51 | Joan of Arc burnt at the stake by the English. | Dairy maid, | 1431 |
| 52 | Cosmo I., of Florence, the father of his country. | Dreamer, | 1434 |
| 53 | Alphonso V., of Naples, came to the throne. | Turmoil, | 1435 |
| 54 | Invention of carriages. | *War horse, | 1440 |
| 55 | Invention of printing. | *Reward, | 1441 |
| 56 | Constantine XIII., last of the Greek emperors. | Dear review, | 1448 |
| 57 | Constantinople taken by Mahomet II. | *Realm, | 1453 |

PERIOD XVIII.

From the Taking of Constantinople to the Birth of Cromwell.

REFORMATION. — *Torch*, 146.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| 58 Battle of St. Albans. | Water lily, 1455 |
| 59 Corinth taken by the Turks. | True love, 1458 |
| 60 Engraving on copper invented. | Tragedy, 1461 |
| 61 Accession of Louis XI. | *Wretched, 1461 |
| 62 Marriage of Ferdinand the Catholic, and Isabella. | Authorship, 1469 |
| 63 Battle of Tewksbury — Edward IV. defeated his enemies. | Target, 1471 |
| 64 Charles, of Burgundy, killed. | Tear quick, 1477 |
| 65 The Inquisition established at Seville. | *Revise, 1480 |
| 66 Slave trade began by the Portuguese. | True vine, 1482 |
| 67 Battle of Bosworth — Henry VII. defeated Richard III. | Trifle, 1485 |
| 68 Cape of Good Hope, discovered by Bartholomew Diaz. | *Refuge, 1486 |
| 69 Pope Innocent VIII. and Lorenzo de Medici die. | Turban, 1492 |
| 70 Conquest of Grenada, and expulsion of the Jews from Spain. | Turban, 1492 |
| 71 First voyage of Columbus for discovery. | Tribune, 1492 |
| 72 Expedition of Charles VIII. to Naples. | Trouble, 1495 |
| 73 The Cabots first discover North America. | Tropic, 1497 |
| 74 Columbus sent to Spain in chains. | Tall ice house, 1500 |
| 75 Discovery of Brazil, and birth of Charles V. | Tall ice house, 1500 |
| 76 Death of Alexander I. from poison prepared for another. | Tall sum, 1503 |
| 77 League of Cambray. | Tall sieve, 1508 |
| 78 An earthquake at Constantinople, Sept. 14th. | Tall sea boy, 1509 |
| 79 Conquest of Cuba by the Spaniards. | Delighted, 1511 |
| 80 Battle of Ravenna, gained by Gaston de Foix. | Withholden, 1512 |
| 81 Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon. | Withholden, 1512 |
| 82 Selim I. poisoned his father Bajazet II. | Withholden, 1512 |
| 83 Battle of Flodden Field — James IV. slain. | Still time, 1513 |
| 84 Accession of Christian II., who married Isabella, sister of Charles V. | Still time, 1513 |
| 85 Balboa discovered the South Sea. | Dull time, 1513 |
| 86 Accession of Francis I. | Do little, 1515 |
| 87 Battle of Marignan — Francis I. defeated the Swiss. | Do little, 1515 |
| 88 Holy League in France. | Ideal dish, 1516 |
| 89 Death of Ferdinand, and accession of Charles V. | Daily dish, 1516 |
| 90 The Reformation of Luther. | Tall talk, 1517 |
| 91 Slaves introduced into America. | Tall talk, 1517 |
| 92 Invention of gunlocks. | Tall talk, 1517 |
| 93 Discovery of Mexico. | Tall thief, 1518 |
| 94 Cortez invaded Mexico. | Ideal type, 1519 |
| 95 Voyage round the world commenced. | Ideal type, 1519 |
| 96 Charles V. emperor. | Ideal type, 1519 |
| 97 The massacre of the Swedish nobility. | Idleness, 1520 |
| 98 Death of Montezuma. | Idleness, 1520 |
| 99 Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. | Idleness, 1520 |
| 100 Introduction of chocolate into England. | Idleness, 1520 |

EIGHTH SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

| | | | |
|----|--|----------------------|------|
| 1 | The Turks capture Belgrade. | Headland, | 1521 |
| 2 | Siege of Rhodes by 200,000 men. | Tall nun, | 1522 |
| 3 | Accession of Gustavus Vasa, the historian. | Dull name, | 1523 |
| 4 | Discovery of New Holland by the Portuguese. | Outlaw only, | 1525 |
| 5 | Battle of Pavia— Francis I. taken prisoner by Charles V. | Dull kneil, | 1525 |
| 6 | Institution of the Capuchin order. | Outlaw only, | 1525 |
| 7 | Introduction of turkeys into England. | *Lean owl, | 1525 |
| 8 | Lutheranism established in Denmark. | Tall notch, | 1526 |
| 9 | New Guinea discovered by Savedra, a Spaniard. | Tall nag, | 1527 |
| 10 | Vienna besieged by the Turks. | Idle nap, | 1529 |
| 11 | The Reformers acquired the name of Protestant. | Italian hope, | 1529 |
| 12 | First voyage to Guinea for elephant's teeth as an ivory. | Idle mess, | 1530 |
| 13 | The confession of Augsburg. | Idle mess, | 1530 |
| 14 | Henry VIII. divorced Catherine and married Anne Boleyn. | Dull mummy, | 1533 |
| 15 | Reformation of Henry VIII. in England. | Dull hammer, | 1534 |
| 16 | Accession of Christian III. | Tall mayor, | 1534 |
| 17 | Cartier visited Canada. | Tall mayor, | 1534 |
| 18 | Cortez discovered California. | Dull meal, | 1535 |
| 19 | Anabaptist war in Germany. | Ideal homily, | 1535 |
| 20 | Execution of Anne Boleyn. | Outlaw match, | 1536 |
| 21 | First suppression of monasteries in England. | Idol image, | 1536 |
| 22 | Chili discovered by Diego de Almagro. | Still Mohawk, | 1537 |
| 23 | Invention of lotteries. | Idle move, | 1538 |
| 24 | Expedition of De Soto to Florida. | Ideal map, | 1539 |
| 25 | Ignatius Loyola founded the order of Jesuits. | Idle ruse, | 1540 |
| 26 | First English vessel sailed to China. | Dull route, | 1541 |
| 27 | River Mississippi discovered. | Still rate, | 1541 |
| 28 | Cartier built a fort at Quebec. | Still rate, | 1541 |
| 29 | Assassination of Pizarro. | Still rate, | 1541 |
| 30 | Japan discovered by the Portuguese. | *Learn, | 1542 |
| 31 | Death of Hernando de Soto. | Daily ruin, | 1542 |
| 32 | Mary Stuart born. | *Learn, | 1542 |
| 33 | Catherine Howard beheaded. | Dull ruin, | 1542 |
| 34 | Peace of Crespi—the French gave up Italy. | Duly roar, | 1544 |
| 35 | Silver mines of Potosi discovered. | *Laurel, | 1545 |
| 36 | Massacre of the Vaudois. | *Laurel, | 1545 |
| 37 | Council of Trent. | Idle rule, | 1545 |
| 38 | Doctrines of Socinus promulgated. | Idle rush, | 1546 |
| 39 | Henry VIII. and Francis I. died. | Tall rake, | 1547 |
| 40 | Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, died. | Wood lark, | 1547 |
| 41 | Fiesque's conspiracy in Genoa. | Wood lark, | 1547 |
| 42 | Scots defeated by the English at Pinkey. | Tall rake, | 1547 |
| 43 | Invention of the balance wheel. | Tall roof, | 1548 |
| 44 | Roberval sailed for Canada with a colony. | Toil at rope, | 1549 |
| 45 | The plough introduced into Peru. | *Lawless, | 1550 |
| 46 | Era of the English Puritans. | *Lawless, | 1550 |

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|---|------------------------|
| 47 Servetus executed for heresy by the Council of Geneva. | Still lamb, 1553 |
| 48 Roxalana murdered her stepson Mustapha. | Still lamb, 1553 |
| 49 The Low Countries invaded by the French. | Tall liar, 1554 |
| 50 Mary married Philip II. of Spain. | Tall liar, 1554 |
| 51 John Rogers and others burnt. | Tall lily, 1555 |
| 52 Coligni sent a colony to Brazil. | Tall lily, 1555 |
| 53 Corsica ravaged by the Turks. | Tall ledge, 1556 |
| 54 Accession of Sebastian at three years of age. | Tall luck, 1557 |
| 55 The French take Calais. | Dull lava, 1558 |
| 56 Peace of Chateau Cambresis. | *Lullaby, 1559 |
| 57 The civil wars in France commence by a conspiracy of Amboise. | Delicious, 1560 |
| 58 John Knox engaged in the Reformation in Scotland. | Delicious, 1560 |
| 59 Eric, king of Sweden. | Delicious, 1560 |
| 60 Coligni planted a colony in Florida. | Theologian, 1562 |
| 61 First civil war in France, Catholics against Protestants. | Theologian, 1562 |
| 62 The English engage in the slave trade. | Tall chain, 1562 |
| 63 Michael Angelo and Calvin died. | Tall shore, 1564 |
| 64 Shakspeare and Galileo born. | Tall shore, 1564 |
| 65 Mary, Queen of Scots, married Darnley. | Tall jail, 1565 |
| 66 The holy league for the extirpation of Protestantism. | Tall judge, 1566 |
| 67 Murder of Rizzio. | Tall judge, 1566 |
| 68 The Turks invade Hungary. | Tall judge, 1566 |
| 69 Second Civil War in France — Battle of Dennis. | *Logic, 1567 |
| 70 Murder of Darnley by Bothwell. | Dull joke, 1567 |
| 71 Mary Stuart takes refuge in England. | Tall sheaf, 1568 |
| 72 Execution of the Counts Egmont and Horn. | Tall sheaf, 1568 |
| 73 Battle of Jarnie — the Protestants defeated. | Idle chap, 1569 |
| 74 Catherine made peace with the Huguenots. | Delicacy, 1570 |
| 75 Massacre of St. Bartholomew. | Tall gun, 1572 |
| 76 Sigismond II. died, the last of the Jagellons. | Tall gun, 1572 |
| 77 The Duke of Norfolk executed. | Tall queen, 1572 |
| 78 Remorse and death of Charles II. | Dull choir, 1574 |
| 79 The Spaniards besiege Leyden. | Dull quill, 1575 |
| 80 League for the extirpation of the Protestants. | Dull quack, 1577 |
| 81 Republic of Holland formed. | Dull cab, 1579 |
| 82 Union of Spain and Portugal. | Tall vase, 1580 |
| 83 Siberia conquered. | Still fight, 1581 |
| 84 Calendar reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. | *Leaven, 1582 |
| 85 Prince of Orange murdered. | Delver, 1584 |
| 86 Sir Walter Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia. | Deliver, 1584 |
| 87 Davis Straits discovered. | Tall fish, 1586 |
| 88 Potatoes introduced into England. | *Lavish, 1586 |
| 89 Raleigh's colony carried to England by Sir Francis Drake. | *Lavish, 1586 |
| 90 Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, executed. | Dull fog, 1587 |
| 91 Destruction of the Invincible Armada. | Outlive the wave, 1588 |
| 92 Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine assassinated. | Outlive the wave, 1588 |
| 93 The English Mercury, the first newspaper, published. | Outlive the wave, 1588 |
| 94 Henry III. assassinated by Jaques Clement. | Tall fop, 1589 |
| 95 Sigismond III. united Poland and Sweden. | *Albino, 1592 |
| 96 Presbyterian church government established by act of Parliament. | *Albino, 1592 |
| 97 Henry IV. abjured the Protestant religion. | Dull poem, 1593 |
| 98 The first European child born in North America. | Tulip gay, 1597 |

- 99 Edict of Nantes — toleration to Protestants.
 100 Oliver Cromwell born.

Stale puff, 1598
Still baby, 1599

NINTH SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

PERIOD XIX.

From the Birth of Cromwell to the Death of Charles XII.

ENGLISH COMMONWEALTH. — *Steady pay*, 119.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 East India Company formed. | Dutch seas, 1600 |
| 2 Union of Scotland with England. | Dashy son, 1602 |
| 3 The gunpowder plot. | Dutch cell, 1605 |
| 4 The settlement of Jamestown. | Toyish scow, 1607 |
| 5 Founding of Quebec by Champlain. | Dutch housewife, 1608 |
| 6 Hudson River discovered. | Swedish spy, 1609 |
| 7 Henry IV. assassinated by Ravallac. | Toyish days, 1610 |
| 8 The Moors expelled from Spain. | Dutch tide, 1611 |
| 9 Accession of Gustavus Adolphus. | Dashy thought, 1611 |
| 10 Matthias, emperor of Germany. | Dutch tune, 1612 |
| 11 Pocahontas married John Rolfe. | Dashy time, 1613 |
| 12 New York settled by the Dutch. | Dutch team, 1613 |
| 13 Napier invented logarithms. | Dashy deer, 1614 |
| 14 Last meeting States General in France previous to revolution. | Dutch tory, 1614 |
| 15 Fort Orange built, (in the State of New York.) | Dutch tool, 1615 |
| 16 Concini, Marshal d'Ancre, assassinated. | Watch tick, 1617 |
| 17 Ploughs introduced into Virginia. | Thatched hive, 1618 |
| 18 Thirty years' war commenced in Germany. | Thatched hive, 1618 |
| 19 Discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Harvey. | Dish tub, 1619 |
| 20 First Colonial Assembly in Virginia. | Whitish type, 1619 |
| 21 Negroes introduced into Virginia. | Dutch noise, 1620 |
| 22 Girls sent to Virginia, and exchanged for tobacco. | Dashy noise, 1620 |
| 23 Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. | Teach news, 1620 |
| 24 Whig and Tory parties formed in England. | Tie a giant, 1621 |
| 25 Dutch cruelties at Amboyna. | Dutch name, 1623 |
| 26 The first colony settled in New Hampshire. | Dodge an enemy, 1623 |
| 27 The first English settlement in the West Indies. | Dutch nail, 1625 |
| 28 A pestilence in England. | Dutch nail, 1625 |
| 29 Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns. | Dashy nag, 1627 |
| 30 Maine settled by the English. | Dutch mess, 1630 |
| 31 Boston settled. | Dutch mice, 1630 |
| 32 Gustavus Adolphus gained the battle of Leipsic. | Die ashamed, 1631 |
| 33 The battle of Lutzen, in which Gustavus Adolphus died. | Dutchman, 1632 |
| 34 Accession of Christiana. | Dutch woman, 1632 |
| 35 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics, under Lord Baltimore. | Dutch mayor, 1634 |
| 36 Connecticut settled by the English Puritans. | *Ishmael, 1635 |

- 37 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
 38 The Pequod Indians subdued.
 39 Harvard University founded.
 40 New Haven settled.
 41 Revolution in Portugal.
 42 The Long Parliament convened.
 43 Montreal founded — the Jesuits go to convert the Indians.
 44 Sugar cane planted in the West Indies.
 45 Coffee introduced into England.
 46 Strafford beheaded.
 47 Rebellion in Ireland.
 48 Civil War in England.
 49 Sir Isaac Newton born, and Galileo died.
 50 Union of the four New England colonies.
 51 Episcopacy abolished by the House of Commons.
 52 Battle of Marston Moor.
 53 Battle of Naseby and the Canadian war.
 54 Charles I. delivered up to the Scots.
 55 The Cossack War in Poland.
 56 Treaty of Westphalia.
 57 Charles I. of England beheaded.
 58 Montrose executed.
 59 Cape of Good Hope settled by a Dutch colony.
 60 North Carolina settled.
 61 Battle of Worcester — Cromwell defeats the Scots.
 62 War between England and Holland.
 63 The long Parliament dissolved.
 64 Christiana abdicated the throne of Sweden.
 65 Conquest of Jamaica.
 66 Quakers persecuted in Massachusetts.
 67 Charles X. conquered John Casimir of Poland.
 68 Death of Oliver Cromwell.
 69 Pickering defeats the Spaniards and takes Dunkirk.
 70 The peace of the Pyrennes.
 71 King of Denmark declared absolute and his throne hereditary.
 72 New York taken from the Dutch.
 73 Great Plague in London — nearly 100,000 victims.
 74 Great fire in London — 13,000 buildings consumed.
 75 Peace of Breda.
 76 Peace of Aix la Chapelle.
 77 Battle of Solbay.
 78 The two De Witts murdered by their countrymen.
 79 King Philip's War in New England.
 80 Rebellion of Bacon in Virginia.
 81 Episcopacy established in Scotland.
 82 William Penn settled Pennsylvania.
 83 Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney put to death.
 84 Sobieski defeated the Turks.
 85 James II. sent Sir E. Andros governor-general to New England.
 86 Edict of Nantes revoked.
 87 Newtonian philosophy promulgated.
 88 The Revolution — the people deny the divine right of kings.
- Dutch homage,** 1636
Boyish mug, 1637
Dutch muff, 1638
***Show map,** 1639
Teach a heresy, 1640
***Shares,** 1640
Teach a heresy, 1640
Stage road, 1641
***Charity,** 1641
***Charity,** 1641
***Charity,** 1641
***Shrine,** 1642
***Shrine,** 1642
***Dutch room,** 1643
***Germ,** 1643
***Charm,** 1643
***Dutch roll,** 1645
***Shark,** 1647
Dish rag, 1647
***Sheriff,** 1648
***Sharp,** 1649
***Joyless,** 1650
***Jealous,** 1650
***Jealous,** 1650
***Shield,** 1651
Dutch lion, 1652
***Jolly home,** 1653
***Jewelry,** 1654
Dutch lily, 1655
Dutch lash, 1656
Dutch wolf, 1658
Dutch wolf, 1658
Dutch wolf, 1658
Dutch help, 1659
Dutch chaise, 1660
Dutch chair, 1664
Dutch jail, 1665
Dutch judge, 1666
Dutch joke, 1667
Dutch joke, 1667
Dutch queen, 1672
***Shaken,** 1672
***Chuckle,** 1675
Dutch coach, 1676
Dutch copy, 1679
Dutch vane, 1682
Dutch fame, 1683
Dutch fame, 1683
***Wishful,** 1685
***Wishful,** 1685
Teach on a voyage, 1686
***Chief foe,** 1688

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 89 Accession of William and Mary. | *Chief foe, 1689 |
| 90 Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. | Dutch fop, 1689 |
| 91 Schenectady burnt by the Indians. | *Shops, 1690 |
| 92 The battle of Boyne, in which the Irish were defeated. | *Ships, 1890 |
| 93 The French fleet defeated the English. | Chap of a day, 1691 |
| 94 The battle of La Hogue — the English victorious. | Dutch pin, 1692 |
| 95 Salem witchcraft. | Dish pan, 1692 |
| 96 Earthquake in Sicily — 100,000 persons destroyed. | Dutch poem, 1693 |
| 97 Massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland. | Dutch poem, 1693 |
| 98 Rice introduced into South Carolina from Africa. | Teachable, 1695 |
| 99 The peace of Ryswick. | Dutch book, 1697 |
| 100 Peter the Great engaged in ship-building. | Dutch book, 1697 |

TENTH SERIES.

ONE HUNDRED EVENTS.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Augustus II. king of Poland. | Dutch book, 1697 |
| 2 Accession of Charles XII. of Sweden. | Adage book, 1697 |
| 3 Piracies of Robert Kid. | Dutch beehive, 1698 |
| 4 Louisiana settled. | Dutch pipe, 1699 |
| 5 Battle of Narva — Peter the Great defeated. | Taxes, 1700 |
| 6 The act of succession in Great Britain. | Taxes, 1700 |
| 7 Prussia became a kingdom. | Text, 1701 |
| 8 Yale College founded at New Haven, Conn. | Text, 1701 |
| 9 The charter of Philadelphia granted. | Tocsin, 1702 |
| 10 Gibraltar taken by the English. | White chasm, 1703 |
| 11 The first newspaper printed in North America. | Talk wiser, 1704 |
| 12 Accession of Joseph I. to Germany. | Thick sole, 1705 |
| 13 Invasion of Carolina by the Spaniards. | Thick siege, 1706 |
| 14 The English attempt to take Port Royal. | Tax go, 1707 |
| 15 Battle of Oudenarde — Marlborough against the French. | Thick sieve, 1708 |
| 16 The first printing press in Connecticut. | Tax pay, 1709 |
| 17 The first post office in the colonies, at New York. | Adequate house, 1710 |
| 18 Expedition against Canada. | Thick headed, 1711 |
| 19 The Indians massacred 137 whites in North Carolina. | Thick tone, 1712 |
| 20 The ruins of Herculaneum discovered. | Dug them, 1713 |
| 21 The treaty of Utrecht. | Took time, 1713 |
| 22 The first schooner built at Cape Ann. | Doctor, 1714 |
| 23 Rebellion in Scotland. | Thick tile, 1715 |
| 24 Mississippi settled by the French. | *Cottage, 1716 |
| 25 New Orleans founded. | Thick tack, 1717 |
| 26 Death of Charles XII. of Sweden. | Duck thief, 1718 |

PERIOD XX.

From the Death of Charles XII. to the Present Time.

REVOLUTIONS. — *Heading a foe*, 128.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 27 Death of William Penn and Benjamin Church. | Adequate view , 1718 |
| 28 Israel Putnam born. | Adequate view , 1718 |
| 29 The first Presbyterian Church in the United States. | Dug deep , 1719 |
| 30 The aurora borealis first noticed in New England. | Dug deep , 1719 |
| 31 Tea begun to be used in New England. | Thickness , 1720 |
| 32 Inoculation first tried on criminals. | Thick nod , 1721 |
| 33 The first newspaper printed at New York by William Bradford. | *Keenly , 1725 |
| 34 Aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Dr. Bradley. | Thick nook , 1727 |
| 35 The Natchez Indians massacre the French. | Talk of a nap , 1729 |
| 36 The fort at Crown Point erected. | Dike in the mud , 1731 |
| 37 George Washington and Richard Henry Lee born. | Take a man , 1732 |
| 38 Georgia settled by James Oglethorpe. | Thick mummy , 1733 |
| 39 War between France and England. | Dog roar , 1744 |
| 40 Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. | Thick roof , 1748 |
| 41 New style adopted — Franklin's experiment with a kite. | Thick lion , 1752 |
| 42 The great earthquake at Lisbon. | *Weak and lowly , 1755 |
| 43 Braddock's defeat. | *Weak and lowly , 1755 |
| 44 The Seven Year's War began. | *Clash , 1756 |
| 45 End of the "old French war." | Thick jam , 1763 |
| 46 Stamp act passed. | Thick shawl , 1765 |
| 47 Dartmouth college founded. | Thick chap , 1769 |
| 48 Lightning rods invented. | Thick ox , 1770 |
| 49 The first partition of Poland. | Took a cane , 1772 |
| 50 Battle of Bunker Hill. | *Quickly , 1775 |
| 51 Declaration of Independence. | Thick coach , 1776 |
| 52 Henry Clay born — Burgoyne surrendered. | Thick cake , 1777 |
| 53 The treason of Arnold. | Dog face , 1780 |
| 54 Independence of the United States. | Echo of fame , 1783 |
| 55 Federal Constitution adopted by the States. | Thick fog , 1787 |
| 56 The States General of France meet. | Thick beef , 1798 |
| 57 Discovery of Galvanism. | *Copied , 1791 |
| 58 First railroad in England. | *Copied , 1791 |
| 59 The reign of terror in France. | Thick beam , 1793 |
| 60 Vaccination introduced by Dr. Jenner. | *Cow beef , 1798 |
| 61 General Washington died, aged 67. | Cap a pie , 1799 |
| 62 Union of England and Ireland. | Advised , 1801 |
| 63 Purchase of Louisiana. | Tough sum , 1803 |
| 64 Napoleon crowned emperor of France. | *Officer , 1804 |
| 65 Alexander Hamilton killed by Aaron Burr. | Adviser , 1804 |
| 66 Battle of Austerlitz and Trafalgar. | Vessel , 1805 |
| 67 Battle of Jena. | Tough siege , 1806 |
| 68 Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples. | Tough siege , 1806 |
| 69 Battle of Friedland and Treaty of Tilsit. | *Physic , 1807 |
| 70 Aaron Burr tried for conspiracy. | *Physic , 1807 |
| 71 King of Portugal emigrated to Brazil. | *Physic , 1807 |
| 72 Napoleon married Maria Louisa. | *Fates , 1810 |
| 73 Holland annexed to France. | *Fates , 1810 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|------|
| 74 | Revolution in Caraccas. | *Fates, | 1810 |
| 75 | Burning of the Richmond Theatre. | Defeated, | 1811 |
| 76 | Napoleon's Campaign in Russia. | Tough tone, | 1812 |
| 77 | United States declared war against Great Britain. | Tough tone, | 1812 |
| 78 | Battles of Lutzen and Leipsic. | Tough time, | 1813 |
| 79 | Napoleon banished to Elba. | Divider, | 1814 |
| 80 | British took Washington, and burned the public buildings. | Divider, | 1814 |
| 81 | Battles of New Orleans and Waterloo. | Devoutly, | 1815 |
| 82 | American Colonization Society. | Tough dish, | 1816 |
| 83 | The Holy Alliance and Congress of Sovereigns. | Divide off, | 1818 |
| 84 | The first steam ship crossed the Atlantic. | *Wavy deep, | 1819 |
| 85 | Spain ceded Florida to the United States. | *Wavy deep, | 1819 |
| 86 | Revolution in Spain. | Divines, | 1820 |
| 87 | Death of Napoleon at St. Helena. | Divine idea, | 1821 |
| 88 | Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. | Tough notch, | 1826 |
| 89 | Catholic Relief Bill passed the British House of Commons. | Stiff nap, | 1829 |
| 90 | Louis, Duke of Orleans, becomes King of the French. | Stiff muss, | 1830 |
| 91 | The Reform Bill passes the British Parliament. | Deaf man, | 1832 |
| 92 | Slavery abolished in the British Colonies. | Stiff mummy, | 1833 |
| 93 | The Florida War begun. | *Family, | 1835 |
| 94 | Texas declared its independence. | *Famish, | 1836 |
| 95 | Railroad from Manchester to Liverpool opened July 4. | Tough make, | 1837 |
| 96 | Napoleon re-interred in Paris. | Divorce, | 1840 |
| 97 | Contest for the extension of suffrage in Rhode Island. | Tough riot, | 1841 |
| 98 | Treaty between the United States and England concluded. | Tavern, | 1842 |
| 99 | The Free Church of Scotland. | Deform, | 1843 |
| 100 | The Philadelphia riots. | Devourer, | 1844 |

QUESTIONS ON THE ONE THOUSAND HISTORICAL EVENTS.

1. How much time is embraced in Ancient Chronology? *A.* The space between the Creation and the Birth of our Saviour.
2. How many years does it embrace? *A.* 4004.
3. Into how many PERIODS is Ancient Chronology divided?
4. From what event to what event does the first period extend?
5. What is the *characteristic* of the first period?
6. How many years does it embrace?
7. What are the most prominent events of this period?
8. Who are the distinguished characters of this period?
9. What ecclesiastical events are embraced in this period? *A.* The preaching of Noah, and the universal wickedness of mankind.
10. What inventions or discoveries were made in this period? *A.* Architecture, musical instruments, and music.
11. What event commences this period?
12. With what event does the period close?

Many of these, and similar questions, might be asked by a teacher on each of the periods. Before making out the answer to the 9th question, it will be well to consult the Chapter on *Discoveries and Improvements in the Arts and Sciences*.

13. What three kingdoms were founded in the second period?
 14. By whom was the first founded? By whom was the second?
 15. What dynasty was founded?
 16. What patriarch was born, and at what time?
-

The figures at the end of the following questions denote the number in the Series where the answer can be obtained.

- How long before Christ was the origin of the Jewish nation? 16, 1st Series.
 By whom was the kingdom of Troy founded, and when? 62.
 When was the Assyrian Empire founded, and by whom? 96.
 When was the Persian Empire established, and by whom? 31, 3d Series.
 When was the Grecian or Macedonian Empire founded, and by whom? 4, 4th Series.
 When and by whom was the Roman Empire founded? 17, 5th Series.
 What two great events occurred soon after AUGUSTUS came to the throne? 15, 26.
 When was Carthage founded, and by whom? 1, 2d Series.
 Who was the greatest biographer of antiquity, and when did he die? 62, 5th Series.
 Who was the last Roman emperor, and whose names does he bear? 4, 6th Series.
 A. The names of the founder of Rome and also her first emperor.
 What nations have their origin near the beginning of the 4th century? 94, 95, 96, 97, 5th Series.
 What nation had its origin near the beginning of the 5th century? 29, 6th Series.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

DIRECTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

To study the history of a monarchy, is to study the biography of its Sovereigns.

In the application of this system, the following thirteen questions can be answered on each sovereign.

1. What sovereign answers to any given number which points out the numerical order, as arranged on the left?

ILLUSTRATION. This is determined by calling to mind the adjective found in the same sentence with his name.

2. Which sovereign may he be, in the series, of the same name?

ILLUSTRATION. Of the Henrys there are eight. If I ask for the 40th sovereign, my 40th adjective is ROSY. I am to ask, What name is my 40th adjective associated with in a sentence? I find it to be Henry. But which Henry? If I find my first adjective associated with a *second one*, the second adjective is to denote which sovereign of *that* name. Thus: Rosy and FINE Henry. The first adjective points out the numerical order of all the sovereigns, and the second the given sovereign of the name. The 40th sovereign is the 8th Henry.

3. When did he ascend the throne?

4. How long did he reign?

5. In what year did he vacate the throne?

6. To what dynasty did he belong?

7. Who was his predecessor?

8. Who was his successor?

9. In what year did his dynasty begin?

10. In what year did it end?

11. How many sovereigns were members of his dynasty?

12. How many dynasties are there, and what are their names?

13. If any given sovereign be named, what is his order in the whole nomenclature?

Making in all 728 questions, which the pupil can answer from the following arrangement, thus:—

ROSY and FINE Henry *was a hatless boy on a muggy eve.*

He came to the throne 1509, reigned 37 years; and by adding the 37 to 1509, we get the answer to the question, What year did he vacate the throne? To what dynasty did he belong? The eighth?

METHOD.—**Hatless boy on a muggy eve** = 1509 — 37 — 8.

The four following questions require the most important answers in the foregoing series.

1. What sovereign answers to any given number?

2. When did that sovereign ascend the throne?

3. How long did that sovereign reign?

4. To what dynasty did the sovereign belong?

FIRST DYNASTY.

OLD SAXON KINGS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Dear EGBERT <i>had the</i> | face of a semi-foe, | 800 *38 |
| 2 New ETHELWOLF <i>threw</i> | off his muff and tip, | 838 19 |
| 3 Modern ETHELBALD <i>had a</i> | full game, | 857 3 |
| 4 Rich ETHELBERG <i>had a few</i> | shoes and a watch, | 860 6 |
| 5 Long and dear ETHELRED. | Voyage with a judge, | 866 6 |
| 6 Chief ALFRED the Great. | Heavy cane and knife, | 872 28 |
| 7 Curious EDWARD the Elder. | Base son in law, | 900 25 |
| 8 Fine ATHELSTAN. | Bone lay on the dial, | 925 15 |
| 9 Bold and dear EDMOND I. | Pray like a sage, | 940 6 |
| 10 Dozing EDRED. | Peerage for a boy, | 946 9 |
| 11 Tidy EDWIN. | Ball lower, | 955 4 |
| 12 Tiny EDGAR the Pacific. | Pulpit with joy, | 959 16 |
| 13 Tame EDWARD the Martyr. | Beg of a holy hero, | 975 4 |
| 14 Daring and new ETHELRED II. | Big boy's mug, | 979 37 |
| 15 Tall and new EDMOND II. | Days on the dashy side, | 1016 1 |

* The last two figures denote the years each of the first dynasty occupied the throne. The first fifteen sovereigns are assigned to one dynasty.

SECOND DYNASTY.

DANISH KINGS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 16 Dutch CANUTE the Great. | Ties a duck in an odd pen, | 1017 19 *2 |
| 17 Decorated and dear HAROLD I. | Does much for money, | 1036 3 2 |
| 18 Tough HARDICANUTE. | Ties a map to a nun, | 1039 2 2 |

* The last figure denotes the dynasty to which each remaining sovereign belongs.

THIRD DYNASTY.

NEW SAXON KINGS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 19 Tabby EDWARD the Confessor. | Desired no harm, | 1041 24 2 |
| 20 Nice and new HAROLD II. | Dies in a jolly time, | 1065 1 3 |

FOURTH DYNASTY.

NORMAN KINGS.

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 21 Noted and dear WILLIAM the Conqueror. | Do like the sage gentry, | 1066 21 4 |
| 22 Know and new WILLIAM II. | | |
| 23 Numb and dear HENRY I. | Dies like a gay tame roe, | 1087 13 4 |
| 24 Norman STEPHEN. | Dates of some lawyer, | 1100 35 4 |
| | Tight meal dipper, | 1135 19 4 |

FIFTH DYNASTY.

PLANTAGENET KINGS.

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 25 Null and new HENRY II. | Stately row in a homely hall, | 1154 35 5 |
| 26 New shaped and dear RICH- ARD I. Cœur de Lion. | Tight heavy boot sole, | 1189 10 5 |
| 27 Naked JOHN. | | |
| 28 Novel and modern HENRY III. | Stout boy bought a quill, | 1199 17 5 |
| | Dandy jewel in jail, | 1216 56 5 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 29 Noble and <i>dear</i> EDWARD I. | Tin gun on a mole hill, | 1272 35 5 |
| 30 Miserly and <i>new</i> EDWARD II. | Sweet music to a new soul, | 1307 20 5 |
| 31 Mighty and <i>modern</i> EDWARD III. | Tame new gay and low soul, | 1327 50 5 |
| 32 Mean and <i>new</i> RICHARD II. | Dame cook knowingly, | 1377 22 5 |

SIXTH DYNASTY.

LANCASTER BRANCH.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 33 Mimic and <i>rich</i> HENRY IV. | Damp boy from damage, | 1399 13 6 |
| 34 Marble and <i>long</i> HENRY V. | Tardy notes of joy, | 1412 10 6 |
| 35 Small and <i>chief</i> HENRY VI. | Die with the renown of a miffy Jew, | 1422 38 6 |

SEVENTH DYNASTY.

YORK BRANCH.

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 36 Missionary and <i>rich</i> EDWARD IV. | Dare choose a new mug, | 1460 23 7 |
| 37 Mock and <i>long</i> EDWARD V. | Drive in a mossy sack, | 1483 00 7 |
| 38 Moving and <i>modern</i> RICHARD III. | Dear fame of a snake, | 1483 2 7 |

EIGHTH DYNASTY.

TUDOR BRANCH.

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 39 Maple and <i>curious</i> HENRY VII. | Dear fellow with a near foe, | 1485 24 8 |
| 40 Rosy and <i>fine</i> HENRY VIII. | Hatless boy on a muggy eve, | 1509 37 8 |
| 41 Red and <i>chief</i> EDWARD VI. | Tall and rash calf, | 1546 7 8 |
| 42 Ruinous MARY. | Dull, lame, and silly foe, | 1553 5 8 |
| 43 Roman ELIZABETH. | Die for love, a rare view, | 1558 44 8 |

NINTH DYNASTY.

STUART BRANCH.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 44 Rare and <i>dear</i> JAMES I. | Tie on a chosen new map, | 1602 23 9 |
| 45 Real and <i>dear</i> CHARLES I. | Teach a new lean mob, | 1625 23 9 |
| 46 Wretched CROMWELL. | Dutch roof at noon for pay, | 1648 12 9 |
| 47 Ragged and <i>new</i> CHARLES II. | Dashy, joyous and unholy boy, | 1660 25 9 |
| 48 Roving and <i>new</i> JAMES II. | Dish full of samp, | 1685 3 9 |

TENTH DYNASTY.

NASSAU ORANGE BRANCH.

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 49 Ripe and <i>modern</i> WILLIAM III. | Dodge off as a fighter does, | 1688 14 10 |
| 50 Lazy ANNE. | Talk like the sound of notes, | 1702 12 10 |

ELEVENTH DYNASTY.

BRUNSWICK HANOVER.

| | | |
|---|--|------------|
| 51 Little and <i>dear</i> GEORGE I. | Take a tour at the time of death, | 1714 13 11 |
| 52 Lean and <i>new</i> GEORGE II. | Take a nag home at mid day, | 1727 33 11 |
| 53 Luminous and <i>modern</i> GEORGE III. | Took a chase with shoes tied, | 1760 60 11 |
| 54 Large and <i>rich</i> GEORGE IV. | Divinest statue, | 1820 10 11 |
| 55 Lowly and <i>rich</i> WILLIAM IV. | Defy the mask with thought, | 1830 7 11 |
| 56 Leisurely and <i>dear</i> VICTORIA I. | Tough May kite day, | 1837 11 |

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

| | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|------|
| 1 | Astronomical observations first made in Babylon, | B. C. | |
| | <i>since which time astronomers have</i> | known Moor, | 2234 |
| 2 | Lyre invented. | Nice sea hero, | 2004 |
| 3 | Sculpture. | Dip in the seas, | 1900 |
| 4 | Agriculture, by Triptolemus. | Teaches us, | 1600 |
| 5 | Chariots of war. | Tall size, | 1500 |
| 6 | Alphabetic letters introduced into Europe. | Tall size, | 1500 |
| 7 | The first ship seen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt. | Waterfall, | 1485 |
| 8 | Iron discovered in Greece, by the burning of Mount Ida. | Water swash, | 1406 |
| 9 | Seaman's compass invented in China. | Deadness, | 1120 |
| 10 | Gold and silver money first coined by Phidon, king of Argos. | Viper, | 894 |
| 11 | Parchment invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus. | Safe in the fog, | 887 |
| 12 | Weights and measures instituted. | Fish boy, | 869 |
| 13 | First eclipse observed. | Squint, | 721 |
| 14 | Ionic order used in building. | Jewels, | 650 |
| 15 | Maps and globes invented by Anaximander. | Cheeses, | 600 |
| 16 | Sun-dials invented. | Low life, | 558 |
| 17 | Signs of the Zodiac invented by Anaximander. | Lark, | 547 |
| 18 | Corinthian order of architecture. | Silly race, | 540 |
| 19 | First public library established at Athens. | Launch, | 526 |
| 20 | Silk brought from Persia to Greece. | Manual, | 325 |
| 21 | The art of painting brought from Etruria to Rome, by Quintus Pictor. | Inhabit, | 291 |
| 22 | Solar quadrants introduced. | New base, | 290 |
| 23 | Mirrors in silver invented by Praxiteles. | New fife, | 288 |
| 24 | Silver money first coined at Rome. | New ship, | 269 |
| 25 | Hour-glass invented in Alexandria. | Nurse, | 240 |
| 26 | Burning mirrors invented by Archimedes. | Indian, | 212 |
| 27 | First fabricating of glass. | Noses, | 200 |
| 28 | Brass invented. | Thrush, | 146 |
| 29 | Paper invented in China. | Tassel, | 105 |
| 30 | Rhetoric first taught at Rome. | Fig, | 87 |
| 31 | Blister-plasters invented. | Cheese, | 60 |
| 32 | Julian year regulated by Caesar. | Roll, | 45 |
| 33 | Apple trees brought from Syria and Africa into Italy. | Bee, | 9 |
| 34 | Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered. | Native, A. C. | 218 |
| 35 | Porcelain invented in China. | Anchor, | 274 |
| 36 | Water-mills invented by Belisarius. | Low lily, | 555 |
| 37 | Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician. | Channel, | 625 |
| 38 | Stone buildings introduced into England, by Bennet, a monk. | Shake the house, | 670 |
| 39 | Couriers, or posts, invented by Charlemagne. | Evasive, | 808 |
| 40 | Arabic figures invented. | Fathom, | 813 |
| 41 | Lanterns invented by king Alfred. | Fops, | 890 |
| 42 | High towers first erected on churches. | Diseases, | 1000 |
| 43 | Musical notes invented by Guy and Aretin. | Designed, | 1021 |
| 44 | Heraldry originated. | Die of disease, | 1100 |
| 45 | Distillation first practised. | Dead loss, | 1150 |
| 46 | Glass windows first used in England. | Tidy face, | 1180 |
| 47 | Chimneys built in England. | Denham show, | 1236 |
| 48 | Leaden pipes for conveying water, invented. | Dun line, | 1252 |

- 49 Magic lanterns invented by Roger Bacon.
 - 50 Tallow candles first used.
 - 51 Fulminating powder invented by Roger Bacon.
 - 52 Spectacles invented by Spina.
 - 53 Windmills invented.
 - 54 Alum discovered in Syria.
 - 55 Paper made of linen.
 - 56 Woollen cloths first made in England.
 - 57 Painting in oil colors.
 - 58 Muskets used in England.
 - 59 Pumps invented.
 - 60 Wood-cuts invented.
 - 61 Almanacs first published in Buda.
 - 62 Printing introduced into England by Caxton.
 - 63 Watches invented at Nuremberg.
 - 64 Tobacco discovered in St. Domingo.
 - 65 Shillings first coined in England.
 - 66 Stops in literature introduced.
 - 67 Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick.
 - 68 Pins invented.
 - 69 Needles first made in England by an Indian.
 - 70 Sextant invented by Tycho Brahe.
 - 71 Coaches first used in England.
 - 72 Telescopes invented by Jansen.
 - 73 Thermometers invented by Drehel.
 - 74 Barometer invented by Torricelli, an Italian.
 - 75 Regular posts established in London.
 - 76 Coffee brought to England.
 - 77 Air-pumps invented.
 - 78 Air-guns invented by Guter.
 - 79 Pendulums for clocks invented.
 - 80 Spring pocket watches invented by Dr. Hook.
 - 81 Engines to extinguish fires.
 - 82 Bayonets invented at Bayonne.
 - 83 Telegraphs invented.
 - 84 Georgium Sidus discovered by Herschell.
 - 85 Stereotype printing invented by Mr. Ged, Scotland.
 - 86 Sunday schools established in Yorkshire.
 - 87 Galvanism, 1767, — its extraordinary effects on animals
discovered by Mrs. Galvani.
 - 88 Planet Ceres discovered by Piazzzi.
 - 89 Pallas discovered by Olbers.
 - 90 Life boats invented.
 - 91 Planet Juno discovered by Harding.
 - 92 Vesta discovered by Olbers.
 - 93 Steam first used to propel boats, by Fulton, in America.
 - 94 Engraving on steel first invented by Perkins, an American.
 - 95 Gas first used for lighting streets in the U. S., at Baltimore.
 - 96 Electro-magnetic Telegraph invented by Morse, America.
 - 97 Egyptian hieroglyphics first discovered by Champollion.
 - 98 Mesmerism, or animal magnetism, discovered by Mesmer.
 - 99 Macadamizing streets commenced in London by McAdam.
 - 100 Daguerotype impressions first taken by Daguerre, in France.
- Tiny boys,** 1290
 - Tiny boys,** 1290
 - Tiny boys,** 1290
 - Tin pipe,** 1299
 - Tin pipe,** 1299
 - Dumb asses,** 1300
 - Dumb son,** 1302
 - Dum mood,** 1331
 - Tortoise,** 1410
 - Throned,** 1421
 - Door nail,** 1425
 - Dear chase,** 1460
 - Dear chase,** 1460
 - Door case,** 1470
 - Dark key,** 1477
 - Tar patch,** 1496
 - Heedlessly,** 1505
 - Idleness,** 1520
 - Dull moss,** 1530
 - Delirium,** 1543
 - Tall roll,** 1545
 - Tall lace,** 1550
 - Tall face,** 1580
 - Tall piece,** 1590
 - Toyishness,** 1620
 - Dutch notch,** 1626
 - Dutch mail,** 1635
 - Dashy ride,** 1641
 - Dashy lace,** 1650
 - Dutch leach,** 1656
 - Dutch latch,** 1656
 - Dutch leave,** 1658
 - Dutch chime,** 1663
 - Dutch case,** 1670
 - Whitish fog,** 1687
 - Dog fight,** 1781
 - Dog fly,** 1785
 - Talk of a fop,** 1789
 - Talk of a fop,** 1789
 - Tough sight,** 1801
 - Tough sight,** 1801
 - Tough sign,** 1802
 - Tough seer,** 1804
 - Tough sack,** 1807
 - *Heavy scow,** 1807
 - Tough tough,** 1818
 - Tough night,** 1821
 - Defy money,** 1832
 - Half known,** 1822
 - Thick fife,** 1788
 - Definer,** 1824
 - Tough map,** 1839

GEOGRAPHY.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF CAPITALS AND OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES, IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Longitude is reckoned from Greenwich.

| | | LAT. | LONG. |
|----|---|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 | <i>The people of</i> Augusta, capital of Maine, <i>seldom see a</i> | Rare ship, | 44 N. 69 W. |
| 2 | Portland, Me. | Roam like geese, | 43 " 70 " |
| 3 | Bangor, Me. | Rare shop, | 44 " 69 " |
| 4 | Concord, capital of New Hampshire. | Roam with a guide, | 43 " 71 " |
| 5 | Portsmouth, N. H. | Roam like geese, | 43 " 70 " |
| 6 | Montpelier, capital of Vermont. | Rare gun, | 44 " 72 " |
| 7 | Burlington, Vt. | Rare game, | 44 " 73 " |
| 8 | Boston, capital of Massachusetts. | Worn gate, | 42 " 71 " |
| 9 | Lowell, Mass. | Worn kite, | 42 " 71 " |
| 10 | Salem, Mass. | Worn coat, | 42 " 71 " |
| 11 | New Bedford, Mass. | Worthy cause, | 42 " 70 " |
| 12 | Plymouth, Mass. | Rude cause, | 42 " 70 " |
| 13 | Providence, capital of Rhode Island. | Red coat, | 41 " 71 " |
| 14 | Newport, R. I. | Red coat, | 41 " 71 " |
| 15 | Hartford, capital of Connecticut. | Right game, | 41 " 73 " |
| 16 | New Haven, " " | Right game, | 41 " 73 " |
| 17 | Albany, capital of New York. | Run after game, | 42 " 73 " |
| 18 | New York. | Rose with care, | 40 " 74 " |
| 19 | Utica, N. Y. | Raw magpie, | 43 " 79 " |
| 20 | Lockport, N. Y. | Rum cup, | 43 " 79 " |
| 21 | Rochester, N. Y. | Warm coffee, | 43 " 78 " |
| 22 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Rise with care, | 40 " 74 " |
| 23 | Buffalo, N. Y. | Run for a cab, | 42 " 79 " |
| 24 | Troy, N. Y. | Rainy wigwam, | 42 " 73 " |
| 25 | Fishkill, N. Y. | Ready cure, | 41 " 74 " |
| 26 | Trenton, capital of New Jersey. | Rosy hickory, | 40 " 74 " |
| 27 | Newark, N. J. | Rosy hickory, | 40 " 74 " |
| 28 | Harrisburg, capital of Pennsylvania. | Rise quick, | 40 " 77 " |
| 29 | Philadelphia, Pa. | Mob in a gale, | 39 " 75 " |
| 30 | Pittsburg, Pa. | Raise a voice, | 40 " 80 " |
| 31 | Dover, capital of Delaware. | May beguile, | 39 " 75 " |
| 32 | Wilmington, Del. | My boy in a gale, | 39 " 75 " |
| 33 | Washington, D. C., capital of United States. | Miffy quack, | 39 " 77 " |
| 34 | Annapolis, capital of Maryland. | Maybug for a show, | 39 " 76 " |
| 35 | Baltimore, Md. | Map in a coach, | 39 " 76 " |
| 36 | Richmond, capital of Virginia. | Make a cake, | 37 " 77 " |
| 37 | Norfolk, Va. | Make a coach, | 37 " 76 " |
| 38 | Raleigh, capital of North Carolina. | Mill coffee, | 35 " 78 " |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------|----|----|-----|----|
| 39 | Columbia, capital of South Carolina. | Mere fight, | 34 | N. | 81 | W. |
| 40 | Charleston, S. C. | A man's voice, | 32 | " | 80 | " |
| 41 | Milledgeville, capital of Georgia. | Maim for fame, | 33 | " | 83 | " |
| 42 | Augusta, Ga. | Maim the feet, | 33 | " | 81 | " |
| 43 | Tuscaloosa, capital of Alabama. | Mummy in the fog, | 33 | " | 87 | " |
| 44 | Mobile, Ala. | Muse with a life, | 30 | " | 88 | " |
| 45 | Tallahassee, capital of Florida. | Mice in the fall, | 30 | " | 85 | " |
| 46 | Key West, Fa. | Marrow fame, | 24 | " | 83 | " |
| 47 | Jackson, capital of Mississippi. | Money base, | 32 | " | 90 | " |
| 48 | Natchez, Miss. | May day beauty, | 31 | " | 91 | " |
| 49 | Baton Rouge, capital of Louisiana. | Muse in a pit, | 30 | " | 91 | " |
| 50 | New Orleans, Louisiana. | New pay for boys, | 29 | " | 90 | " |
| 51 | Little Rock, capital of Arkansas. | Mere bone, | 34 | " | 92 | " |
| 52 | Frankfort, capital of Kentucky. | Muff of fur, | 38 | " | 84 | " |
| 53 | Louisville, Ky. | Move the veil, | 38 | " | 85 | " |
| 54 | Nashville, capital of Tennessee. | Much in vogue, | 36 | " | 86 | " |
| 55 | Columbus, capital of Ohio. | Mob for fame, | 39 | " | 83 | " |
| 56 | Cincinnati, O. | Hemp weaver, | 39 | " | 84 | " |
| 57 | Indianapolis, capital of Indiana. | May boys fish, | 39 | " | 86 | " |
| 58 | Springfield, capital of Illinois. | Mob on half pay, | 39 | " | 89 | " |
| 59 | Chicago, Ill. | Worn life, | 42 | " | 88 | " |
| 60 | Nauvoo, Ill. | Worse habit, | 40 | " | 90 | " |
| 61 | Jefferson city, capital of Missouri. | Move a bone, | 38 | " | 92 | " |
| 62 | St. Louis, Mo. | Miffy boys, | 38 | " | 90 | " |
| 63 | Detroit, capital of Michigan. | Run for fame, | 42 | " | 85 | " |
| 64 | Iowa city, capital of Iowa. | Reign of piety, | 42 | " | 91 | " |
| 65 | Madison, capital of Wisconsin. | Rum and a fop, | 43 | " | 89 | " |
| 66 | Halifax, Nova Scotia. | Rare gem, | 44 | " | 63 | " |
| 67 | Fredericton, New Brunswick. | Rich judge, | 46 | " | 66 | " |
| 68 | St. John's, New Brunswick. | Royal judge, | 45 | " | 66 | " |
| 69 | Montreal, Canada East. | Rich comb, | 46 | " | 73 | " |
| 70 | Toronto, Canada West. | Roam in a cab, | 43 | " | 79 | " |
| 71 | Quebec, Canada East. | Rich coat, | 46 | " | 71 | " |
| 72 | Galveston, capital of Texas. | Unhappy blow, | 29 | " | 95 | " |
| 73 | Mexico, capital of Mexico. | Noise of a baby, | 20 | " | 99 | " |
| 74 | Vera Cruz, Mexico. | Top of the page, | 19 | " | 96 | " |
| 75 | Sante Fe, Mexico. | Much dozish, | 36 | " | 106 | " |
| 76 | Havana, capital of Cuba, West Indies. | Name in vane, | 23 | " | 82 | " |
| 77 | Port au Prince, capital of St. Domingo, W. I. | Top of his cane, | 19 | " | 72 | " |
| 78 | Kingston, Jamaica, W. I. | Dig for cash, | 17 | " | 76 | " |
| 79 | Chquisaca, capital of Bolivia, South America. | Top of the cheek, | 19 | S. | 67 | " |
| 80 | Caraccas, capital of Venezuela, S. A. | Dead shock, | 11 | " | 67 | " |
| 81 | Quito, capital of Equador, S. A. | A Swiss in a cave, | 0 | " | 79 | " |
| 82 | Lima, capital of Peru, S. A. | Tin gig, | 12 | " | 77 | " |
| 83 | Buenos Ayres, capital of Buenos Ayres, S. A. | Small leaf, | 35 | " | 58 | " |
| 84 | Rio Janeiro, capital of Brazil, S. A. | Name of a room, | 23 | " | 43 | " |
| 85 | Santiago, capital of Chili, S. A. | Maim a goat, | 33 | " | 71 | " |

OTHER PLACES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

| | | LAT. | LONG. |
|--|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| 1 Astoria, Oregon Territory. | Rich tinge, | 46 N. | 126 W. |
| 2 Bermuda Islands, Atlantic Ocean. | Menagerie, | 32 " | 64 " |
| 3 Cape Horn, South America. | Lash the jocky, | 56 S. | 67 " |
| 4 Cape Isabella, north of Baffin's Bay. | Cup to a cook, | 79 N. | 77 " |
| 5 Cape Prince of Wales, E. of Behring Straits. | Jewish or Dutch wife, | 66 " | 168 " |
| 6 Cape Sable, south of Florida. | Snail fight, | 25 " | 81 " |
| 7 Cape St. Lucas, south of California. | Ninety days, | 22 " | 110 " |
| 8 Council Bluffs, Missouri Territory. | Red badge, | 41 " | 96 " |
| 9 Falls of Niagara, State of New York. | Rum cup, | 43 " | 79 " |
| 10 Falls of St. Anthony, Mississippi River. | Real pair, | 45 " | 94 " |
| 11 Madeira Islands, Atlantic Ocean. | Home made hock, | 33 " | 18 " |
| 12 Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. | Make a voyage, | 37 " | 86 " |
| 13 Natural Bridge, Virginia. | Move in a cab, | 38 " | 79 " |
| 14 Panama, northern part of South America. | Boy in a cab, | 9 " | 79 " |

IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS ON THE GLOBE.

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 Acre, Syria, Asia. | Myrrh for a mummy, | 34 N. | 33 E. |
| 2 Adrianople, Turkey, Europe. | Ride to enjoy, | 41 " | 26 " |
| 3 Alexandria, Egypt. | Mighty muss, | 31 " | 30 " |
| 4 Algiers, capital of Algiers. | Much at home, | 36 " | 03 " |
| 5 Archangel, city in Russia. | Joy in the Lord, | 65 " | 41 " |
| 6 Amsterdam, capital of Holland. | Lean hero, | 52 " | 04 " |
| 7 Antwerp, capital of Belgium. | Leader, | 51 " | 04 " |
| 8 Athens, capital of Greece. | Move to near, | 38 " | 24 " |
| 9 Astrachan, capital of Asiatic Russia. | Rich and rough, | 46 " | 48 " |
| 10 Bagdad, Turkey in Asia. | Mummy rare, | 33 " | 44 " |
| 11 Berlin, capital of Prussia. | Lean team, | 52 " | 13 " |
| 12 Bankok, Chin India. | Tame disease, | 13 " | 100 " |
| 13 Barcelona, Spain. | Ready sign, | 41 " | 02 " |
| 14 Batavia, Java. | Shed a siege, | 6 " | 106 " |
| 15 Birmingham, England. | Linen, | 52 " | 02 W. |
| 16 Bombay, capital of Hindostan. | Top of the comb, | 19 " | 73 " |
| 17 Bucharia, capital of India Tartary. | Rose or a cherry, | 40 " | 64 " |
| 18 Bordeaux, France. | Rear an ice house, | 44 " | 00 " |
| 19 Breslau, Prussia. | Wild dog, | 51 " | 17 " |
| 20 Bristol, England. | Laden, | 51 " | 02 " |
| 21 Brussels, capital of Belgium. | Lazy hour, | 50 " | 04 " |
| 22 Cadiz, Spain. | Match a Jew, | 36 " | 06 " |
| 23 Cabul, capital of Afghanistan. | Moor a ship, | 34 " | 69 E. |
| 24 Cairo, capital of Egypt. | Mass of mud, | 30 " | 31 " |
| 25 Calcutta, capital of Hindostan. | No new fur, | 22 " | 84 " |
| 26 Canton, China. | Enemy in the day time, | 23 " | 113 " |
| 27 Cape Town, capital of South Africa. | Maim a dove, | 33 " | 18 " |
| 28 Christiana, capital of Norway. | Just youth, | 60 " | 11 " |
| 29 Constantinople, capital of Turkey in Europe. | Worthy nephew, | 41 " | 28 " |
| 30 Copenhagen, capital of Denmark. | Ill will to a dean, | 55 " | 12 " |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 31 | Cologne, Prussia. | Lazy Jew, | 50 N. | 06 E. |
| 32 | Cork, Ireland. | Light sieve, | 51 " | 08 W. |
| 33 | Damascus, Syria. | My home match, | 33 " | 36 " |
| 34 | Dresden, capital of Saxony. | Land in a dome, | 51 " | 13 " |
| 35 | Dublin, capital of Ireland. | Lame Jew, | 53 " | 06 W. |
| 36 | Edinburgh, capital of Scotland. | Lowly home, | 55 " | 03 " |
| 37 | Florence, capital of Tuscany. | Remitted, | 43 " | 11 E. |
| 38 | Frankfort, capital of Germany. | Always safe, | 50 " | 08 " |
| 39 | Geneva, Switzerland. | Rich sage, | 46 " | 06 " |
| 40 | Genoa, Italy. | Rare sofa, | 44 " | 08 " |
| 41 | Ghent, Belgium. | Wealthy home, | 51 " | 03 " |
| 42 | Gondar, capital of Abyssinia. | Time to move, | 13 " | 38 " |
| 43 | Gibraltar, Spain. | Much law, | 36 " | 05 " |
| 44 | Glasgow, Scotland. | Lily hare, | 55 " | 04 " |
| 45 | Hamburg, Germany. | Lame boy, | 53 " | 09 " |
| 46 | Hague, capital of Holland. | Lean hero, | 52 " | 05 " |
| 47 | Hanover, capital of Hanover. | Lion in the woods, | 52 " | 10 " |
| 48 | Hobart Town, capital of Van Dieman's Land. | Room in the dark, | 43 S. | 147 " |
| 49 | Ispahan, Persia. | Money and wealth, | 32 " | 51 " |
| 50 | Jeddo, capital of Japan, East India. | Much in the dam, | 36 " | 139 " |
| 51 | Jerusalem, Palestine. | Meet the mail, | 31 " | 35 " |
| 52 | Kelat, capital of Beloochistan. | Nap of a judge, | 29 " | 66 " |
| 53 | Lassa, capital of Thibet. | Mouse with a bone, | 30 " | 92 " |
| 54 | Leeds, England. | Lame and sad, | 53 " | 01 " |
| 55 | Leghorn, Italy. | Rum is odious, | 43 " | 10 " |
| 56 | Lima, capital of Peru. | Ton of cocoa, | 12 S. | 77 " |
| 57 | Lisbon, capital of Portugal. | Imp of a boy, | 39 " | 09 " |
| 58 | Liverpool, England. | Lame to swim, | 53 N. | 03 " |
| 59 | London, capital of England. | Wealth, | 51 " | 00 " |
| 60 | Lyons, France. | Ruler, | 45 " | 04 " |
| 61 | Madras, Hindostan. | Wisdom and vice, | 13 " | 80 " |
| 62 | Madrid, capital of Spain. | Rosy home, | 40 " | 03 " |
| 63 | Manchester, England. | Illumine, | 53 " | 02 " |
| 64 | Manilla, Philippine Islands. | Odor of tansy, | 14 " | 120 " |
| 65 | Marseilles, France. | Warmly, | 43 " | 05 " |
| 66 | Milan, Italy. | Royal spy, | 45 " | 09 " |
| 67 | Morocco, capital of Morocco. | May day sky, | 31 " | 07 " |
| 68 | Moscow, Russia in Europe. | Lily in a mug, | 55 " | 37 " |
| 69 | Munich, capital of Bavaria. | Rough tin, | 48 " | 12 " |
| 70 | Muscat, Arabia. | New milk, | 23 " | 57 " |
| 71 | Nankin, China. | Man a tidy foe, | 32 " | 118 " |
| 72 | Naples, Italy. | Rose water, | 40 " | 14 " |
| 73 | Oporto, Portugal. | Hearty vow, | 41 " | 08 " |
| 74 | Palermo, capital of Sicily. | Move in time, | 38 " | 13 " |
| 75 | Paris, capital of France. | Revenue, | 48 " | 02 " |
| 76 | Pekin, capital of China. | Empty dish, | 39 " | 116 " |
| 77 | Pernambuco, Brazil. | Safe mayor, | 8 S. | 34 " |
| 78 | Prague, Austria. | Lustre, | 50 N. | 14 " |
| 79 | Riga, Russia. | Lodge the owner, | 56 " | 24 " |
| 80 | Rome, Italy. | Hard tone, | 41 " | 12 " |
| 81 | Rotterdam, Holland. | Letter, | 51 " | 04 " |
| 82 | Rouen, France. | Rapid, | 49 " | 01 " |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 83 Rhodes, island in the Mediterranean. | Home on the ocean wave, | 36 N. 28 W. |
| 84 Sea Horse Island, north-east of Spitzbergen. | Fine map, | 82 " 39 " |
| 85 Smyrna, Turkey in Asia. | Muff on the nub, | 38 " 29 E. |
| 86 St. Helena, home of the exiled emperor. | Tall Jew, | 15 S. 06 W. |
| 87 St. Paul island, Indian Ocean. | Moss cake, | 30 " 77 " |
| 88 Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands. | Enough talk, | 28 " 17 " |
| 89 Tonga Islands, Pacific Ocean. | Noted gale, | 21 " 175 " |
| 90 Trieste, Austria. | Rash deer, | 46 " 14 " |
| 91 Venice, Italy. | Roll of tin, | 45 " 12 " |

OTHER CITIES AND PLACES ON THE GLOBE.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Babylon, ancient city of Turkey in Europe. | Mummy near, | 33 N. 42 E. |
| 2 Bagdad, city in Turkey. | Memory of a hero, | 33 " 44 W. |
| 3 Bombay, city in British India. | Top of a kite, | 19 " 71 " |
| 4 Candia, capital of the isle of Candia. | Mellow knell, | 35 " 25 " |
| 5 Cape Comorin, south of Hindostan. | Boy in a cave, | 9 " 78 " |
| 6 Cape Farewell, south of Greenland. | Chase a rogue, | 60 " 47 " |
| 7 Cape of Good Hope, south of Africa. | Merry dove, | 34 S. 18 " |
| 8 Cape Guardafui, east of Africa. | Time of the moon, | 13 N. 52 " |
| 9 Cape Lopatka, south of Kamschatka. | Light dialogue, | 51 " 157 " |
| 10 Cape Pillar, south of Van Dieman's Land. | Reared roof, | 44 S. 148 " |
| 11 Cape St. Mary, south of Madagascar. | New laurel, | 25 " 45 " |
| 12 Cape York, north of New Holland. | Tidy trim, | 11 " 143 " |
| 13 Cape Zelandia, north-east of Nova Zembla. | Cake in a cage, | 77 N. 76 " |
| 14 Fejee Islands, Pacific Ocean. | Tea or good coffee, | 17 S. 178 " |
| 15 Juan Fernandez, island in the Pacific Ocean. | A mere cap, | 34 " 79 " |
| 16 Monrovia, capital of Liberia, Western Africa. | Joy on the tide, | 6 N. 11 " |
| 17 Maelstrom, a vortex near Norway. | Shove the tide, | 68 " 11 " |
| 18 Northeast Cape, north of Siberia. | Coffee in hot houses, | 78 " 100 " |
| 19 Otaheite, Society Islands. | Tall dahlias, | 15 S. 150 " |
| 20 Owyhee, Sandwich Islands. | Honest and loyal, | 20 " 155 " |
| 21 Petz Island, Southern Ocean. | Shop boys, | 69 " 90 W. |
| 22 Pitcairn's Island, Pacific Ocean. | Unholy themes, | 25 " 130 " |

LENGTH OF RIVERS.

The learner will memorize the length of rivers by connecting the indicating word with the names of the rivers in a sentence.

EXAMPLE. — *On the banks of the Mississippi* there are some beautiful ***Roads**, 4100.
On the shores of the Missouri can be seen flocks of **Snipes**, 2900.

NORTH AMERICA.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 Mississippi, | *Roads , 4100 | 5 Arkansas, | Noses , 2000 |
| 2 Missouri, | Snipes , 2900 | 6 Rio Grande, | Doves , 1800 |
| 3 Mackenzie, | Nails , 2500 | 7 Columbia, | Atlas , 1500 |
| 4 St. Lawrence, | Nuns , 2200 | 8 Red, | Atlas , 1500 |

* To each of the translations add one cypher. Example, **Roads**, 4100-0.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 9 Ohio, | Teams, 1300 | 48 Des Moines, | Roll, 450 |
| 10 Saskatchewan, | Tones, 1200 | 49 Osage, | Roll, 450 |
| 11 Platte, | Tones, 1200 | 50 Clamet, | Roll, 450 |
| 12 Lewis, | Tones, 1200 | 51 Great Whale, | Rose, 400 |
| 13 Kansas, | Dates, 1100 | 52 Saguenay, | Rose, 400 |
| 14 Yellowstone, | Diseases, 1000 | 53 Grande, | Rose, 400 |
| 15 Canadian, | Diseases, 1000 | 54 Delaware, | Rose, 400 |
| 16 Churchill, | Peas, 900 | 55 Wisconsin, | Rose, 400 |
| 17 Tennessee, | Peas, 900 | 56 Kanawha, | Rose, 400 |
| 18 Peace, | Waves, 800 | 57 Altamaha, | Rose, 400 |
| 19 Colorado, | Waves, 800 | 58 Yazoo, | Rose, 400 |
| 20 Frazers, | Chase, 600 | 59 James, I. T., | Rose, 400 |
| 21 Utawas, | Chase, 600 | 60 St. Francis, | Rose, 400 |
| 22 Clarks, | Chase, 600 | 61 Waptiacocos, | Rose, 400 |
| 23 Semerone, | Chase, 600 | 62 Nelson, | Mail, 350 |
| 24 Brazos, | Chase, 600 | 63 Nueces, | Mail, 350 |
| 25 Cumberland, | Chase, 600 | 64 Penobscot, | Mail, 350 |
| 26 Big Horn, | Chase, 600 | 65 Hudson, | Mail, 350 |
| 27 White, | Chase, 600 | 66 Alleghany, | Mail, 350 |
| 28 Alabama, | Chase, 600 | 67 Cape Fear, | Mail, 350 |
| 29 Liards, | Loss, 500 | 68 Pearl, | Mail, 350 |
| 30 Albany, | Loss, 500 | 69 Iowa, | Mail, 350 |
| 31 Koksah, | Loss, 500 | 70 Severn, | Mouse, 300 |
| 32 East Main, | Loss, 500 | 71 Hay, | Mouse, 300 |
| 33 Red, | Loss, 500 | 72 St. Peter's, | Mouse, 300 |
| 34 Gila, | Loss, 500 | 73 Kennebec, | Mouse, 300 |
| 35 Susquehanna, | Loss, 500 | 74 Monongahela, | Mouse, 300 |
| 36 Potomac, | Loss, 500 | 75 Rock, | Mouse, 300 |
| 37 Illinois, | Loss, 500 | 76 Kaskaskia, | Mouse, 300 |
| 38 Wabash, | Loss, 500 | 77 Green, | Mouse, 300 |
| 39 Nesuketonga, | Loss, 500 | 78 Licking, | Mouse, 300 |
| 40 Washita, | Loss, 500 | 79 Neuse, | Mouse, 300 |
| 41 James, | Loss, 500 | 80 Big Black, | Mouse, 300 |
| 42 Roanoke, | Loss, 500 | 81 St. John's, Fa., | Nail, 250 |
| 43 Savannah, | Loss, 500 | 82 Little Missouri, | Nail, 250 |
| 44 Tombigbee, | Loss, 500 | 83 Teton, | Nail, 250 |
| 45 St. John's, N. B. | Roll, 450 | 84 Merrimac, | Nose, 200 |
| 46 Connecticut, | Roll, 450 | 85 Tar, | Nose, 200 |
| 47 Great Pedee, | Roll, 450 | 86 White, | Nose, 200 |

SOUTH AMERICA.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Amazon, | Matches, 3600 | 12 Caqueta, | Dates, 1100 |
| 2 Rio de la Plata, | Union or law, 2250 | 13 Tapajos, | Dates, 1100 |
| 3 Madeira, | No news, 2200 | 14 Tocantins, | Dates, 1100 |
| 4 Parana, | Debase, 1900 | 15 Araguay, | Dates, 1100 |
| 5 Oronoco, | Atlas, 1500 | 16 Pilcomayo, | Dates, 1100 |
| 6 Zingu, | Times, 1300 | 17 Vermajo, | Diseases, 1000 |
| 7 St. Francisco, | Times, 1300 | 18 Colorado, | Diseases, 1000 |
| 8 Rio Negro, | Eye witness, 1200 | 19 Magdalena, | Base, 900 |
| 9 Ucayale, | Eye witness, 1200 | 20 Tunguragua, | Base, 900 |
| 10 Para, | Eye witness, 1200 | 21 Puras, | Base, 900 |
| 11 Mamore, | Eye witness, 1200 | 22 Uaupes, | Face, 800 |

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 23 Putumayo, | Face, 800 | 32 Guaviare, | Chaise, 600 |
| 24 Jurua, | Face, 800 | 33 Arauca, | Loss, 500 |
| 25 Parnaiba, | Face, 800 | 34 Huallaga, | Loss, 500 |
| 26 Salado, | Face, 800 | 35 Gurapy, | Loss, 500 |
| 27 Uruguay, | Face, 800 | 36 Guapore, | Loss, 500 |
| 28 Jutay, | Keys, 700 | 37 Paraiba, | Rill, 450 |
| 29 Rio Negro, | Keys, 700 | 38 Negro, | Rice, 400 |
| 30 Cauca, | Chaise, 600 | 39 Saladillo, | Rice, 400 |
| 31 Meta, | Chaise, 600 | 40 Maroni, | Mill, 350 |

EUROPE.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Volga, | Noses, 2000 | 25 Po, | Race, 400 |
| 2 Danube, | Duchess, 1600 | 26 Drave, | Race, 400 |
| 3 Don, | Diocese, 1000 | 27 Save, | Race, 400 |
| 4 Dnieper, | Diocese, 1000 | 28 Onega, | Maize, 300 |
| 5 Rhine, | Voice, 800 | 29 Dahl, | Maize, 300 |
| 6 Dwina, | Goose, 700 | 30 Bug, | Maize, 300 |
| 7 Petchora, | Shoes, 600 | 31 Wartha, | Maize, 300 |
| 8 Elbe, | Shoes, 600 | 32 Weser, | Maize, 300 |
| 9 Vistula, | Lily, 550 | 33 Seine, | Maize, 300 |
| 10 Tagus, | Lily, 550 | 34 Garonne, | Maize, 300 |
| 11 Dniester, | Loss, 500 | 35 Guadalquivir, | Maize, 300 |
| 12 Loire, | Loss, 500 | 36 Umea, | Nail, 250 |
| 13 Viatka, | Roll, 450 | 37 Tornea, | Nail, 250 |
| 14 Prypetz, | Roll, 450 | 38 Kalix, | Nail, 250 |
| 15 Donetz, | Roll, 450 | 39 Glommen, | Nail, 250 |
| 16 Odruth, | Roll, 450 | 40 Clara, | Nail, 250 |
| 17 Douro, | Roll, 450 | 41 Lulea, | Nice, 200 |
| 18 Rhone, | Roll, 450 | 42 Skelleftea, | Nice, 200 |
| 19 Thesis, | Roll, 450 | 43 Luisna, | Nice, 200 |
| 20 Mezene, | Horse, 400 | 44 Ems, | *Thickly, 175 |
| 21 Desna, | Horse, 400 | 45 Indal, | Dole, 150 |
| 22 Bog, | Horse, 400 | 46 Minho, | Dole, 150 |
| 23 Pruth, | Horse, 400 | 47 Tiber, | Dole, 150 |
| 24 Gaudiana, | Horse, 400 | | |

ASIA.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Yang-tse-kiang, | Novice, 2800 | 13 Burrampooter, | Toils, 1500 |
| 2 Lena, | Natchez, 2600 | 14 Euphrates, | Trees, 1400 |
| 3 Obi, | Sinless, 2500 | 15 Amoo, | Disease, 1000 |
| 4 Hoang Ho, | Sinless, 2500 | 16 Songari, | Disease, 1000 |
| 5 Yensei, | Names, 2300 | 17 Indighirca, | Bass, 900 |
| 6 Amoor, | No noise, 2200 | 18 Sutlege, | Bass, 900 |
| 7 Irtish, | Noises, 2000 | 19 Salwen, | Bass, 900 |
| 8 Cambodia, | Noises, 2000 | 20 Ishim, | Face, 800 |
| 9 Indus, | Tax, 1700 | 21 Tigris, | Face, 800 |
| 10 Irrawaddy, | Tax, 1700 | 22 Nerbuddah, | Face, 800 |
| 11 Ganges, | Ditches, 1600 | 23 Meinam, | Face, 800 |
| 12 Tungoska, | Toils, 1500 | 24 Tobol, | Geese, 700 |

* An exception to the rule,—no cypher to be added.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 25 Sihon, | Geese, 700 | 30 Godavery, | Shoes, 600 |
| 26 Cashgar, | Geese, 700 | 31 Usuri, | Loss, 500 |
| 27 Hoang-kiang, | Geese, 700 | 32 Krishna, | Loss, 500 |
| 28 Kolima, | Shoes, 600 | 33 Mahanuddy, | Rail, 450 |
| 29 Helmund, | Shoes, 600 | 34 Attruck, | Muse, 300 |

AFRICA.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 Nile, | Knives, 2800 | 6 Gambia, | Goose, 700 |
| 2 Niger, | Knives, 2800 | 7 Taccazze, | Choice, 600 |
| 3 Senegal, | Tones, 1200 | 8 Ambriz, | Choice, 600 |
| 4 Orange, | Disease, 1000 | 9 St. Paul's, | Mass, 300 |
| 5 Abawi, | Voice, 800 | | |

OCEANICA.

Disease, 1000

ALTITUDE OF MOUNTAINS,
AND OTHER ELEVATIONS ON THE GLOBE.

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | <i>On the heights of</i> Chumularee, (highest in the world,) Thibet, <i>one can take a</i> | <i>Feet, above the level of the sea.</i> |
| | Nap like an easy Swiss, | 29,000 |
| 2 | Sorato, highest in America — Bolivia. | Nail up the muffs, 25,380 |
| 3 | Highest flight of a balloon — France. | Names in an ice-house, 23,000 |
| 4 | Chimborazo — Equador. | Neat to a rare hero, 21,444 |
| 5 | Highest flight of a condor — South America. | Wants of a Swiss, 21,000 |
| 6 | Hindoo Koosh — Affghanistan. | Anise in cheeses, 20,600 |
| 7 | Highest spot ever trod by man — Equador. | Deep recess, 19,400 |
| 8 | Cotopaxi, highest volcano — Equador. | Tough foe beat, 18,891 |
| 9 | St. Elias, highest mountain in North America. | Dig the basis, 17,900 |
| 10 | Popocatpetl, highest in Mexico. | Talk to excess, 17,700 |
| 11 | Mouna Roa, highest in Oceanica — Hawaii. | Talk of losses, 17,500 |
| 12 | Brown, highest of Rocky Mountains — N. America. | Audacious Swiss, 16,000 |
| 13 | Mt. Blanc, highest in Europe — Italy. | Dull shovel, 15,685 |
| 14 | Limit of perpetual snow at the equator. | Dull noises, 15,200 |
| 15 | Volcano, Guatemala. | Tales of the Swiss, 15,000 |
| 16 | Antisana farm-house — Equador. | Dear to the masses, 14,300 |
| 17 | Demavend, highest of Elburz mountains — Persia. | Dairy houses in use, 14,000 |
| 18 | Mt. Ophir — Sumatra. | Tame faces, 13,800 |
| 19 | Limit of pines under the equator. | Tawny faces, 12,800 |
| 20 | City of La Paz — Bolivia. | Tiny coaches, 12,760 |
| 21 | Mt. Ararat — Armenia. | Done to excess, 12,700 |
| 22 | Miltsin, highest of Atlas mountains — Morocco. | Deny the lasses, 12,500 |
| 23 | Peak of Teneriffe — Canaries. | Tone of a tick watch, 12,176 |
| 24 | Mulhacen, highest of Sierra Nevada — Spain. | Taught vices, 11,800 |
| 25 | Mt. Perdu, highest of Pyrenees — France. | Detain in jail, 11,265 |
| 26 | Mt. Aetna, Volcano — Sicily. | Ideas of a palace, 10,950 |
| 27 | Limit of oaks under the equator. | Does less in a house, 10,500 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|
| 28 Mt. Lebanon — Syria. | Daisies of a size, | 10,000 |
| 29 Ruska Poyana, highest of Carpathian — Austria. | Pipe of tin, | 9,912 |
| 30 City of Quito — Equador. | Boyish mess, | 9,630 |
| 31 St. Bernard convent — Switzerland. | Face move, | 8,038 |
| 32 Pendus, highest in Greece. | Coyish quack, | 7,677 |
| 33 City of Mexico — Mexico. | Queer goose, | 7,470 |
| 34 Black Mountain, highest of Blue Ridge — N. Carolina. | Chair of a coach, | 6,476 |
| 35 Mt. Washington, highest of White mountains — N. Hamp. | Share of envy, | 6,428 |
| 36 Mt. Marcy, in New York. | Low muses, | 5,300 |
| 37 Mt. Hecla, highest in Iceland. | Rough fife, | 4,888 |
| 38 Ben Nevis, highest in Great Britain — Scotland. | Room in a cab, | 4,379 |
| 39 Mansfield, highest of the Green Mountains. | Run in a cab, | 4,279 |
| 40 Peaks of Otter — Virginia. | Ruin of ages, | 4,260 |
| 41 Mt. Vesuvius, Volcano — Naples. | Map of the moon, | 3,932 |
| 42 Round Top, of Catskill Mountains — New York. | Miffy sire, | 3,804 |
| 43 Snowdon, highest in South Britain — Wales. | Meal and chaff, | 3,568 |
| 44 Pyramids, highest work of man — Egypt. | Whole pipe, | 599 |
| 45 Mt. Corno, highest of Appenines, Naples. | Pale nut, | 9,521 |
| 46 Snehatta, highest of Dofrafield, Sweden. | Fine houses, | 8,200 |
| 47 Mt. Sinai — Arabia. | Fit to shave, | 8,168 |

EXTENT OF COUNTRIES IN SQUARE MILES.

NORTH AMERICA.

| | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| Russian America, <i>have met with</i> | Losses,* | 500,000 |
| Greenland, | Furs, | 840,000 |
| British America, | Snow and mighty ice, | 2,310,000 |
| United States, | Notch in a new house, | 2,620,000 |
| Mexico and Yucatan, | Tame vice, | 1,380,000 |
| Guatimala, | Noses, | 200,000 |
| West Indies, | Disease, | 100,000 |

Gap in the lace, Total, 7,950,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| New Grenada, | Release, | 450,000 |
| Venezuela, | Ruins, | 420,000 |
| Equador, | Novice, | 280,000 |

* To each Translation, add three ciphers. Thus: Losses—500-000.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Guiana, | Duchess, | 160,000 |
| Peru, | Armies, | 430,000 |
| Bolivia, | Release, | 450,000 |
| Chili, | Tax, | 170,000 |
| Brazil, | Mumps, | 3,390,000 |
| Buenos Ayres, | Glass, | 750,000 |
| Paraguay, | Fife, | 88,000 |
| Uruguay, | Pony, | 92,000 |
| Patagonia, | Mix, | 370,000 |

To be Causeless, Total, 7,050,000

EUROPE.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Sweden and Norway, | Winnipeg, | 297,000 |
| Russia and Poland, | Duck with a lily, | 1,755,000 |
| Denmark, | Union, | 22,000 |
| Holland, | Tide, | 11,000 |
| Belgium, | Dome, | 13,000 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, | Dainty, | 121,000 |
| France, | No sale, | 205,000 |
| Spain, | Defame, | 183,000 |
| Portugal, | Mob, | 39,000 |
| Prussia, | Desk, | 107,000 |
| Austria, | New help, | 259,000 |
| Smaller German States, | Dozen, | 102,000 |
| Switzerland, | Tell, | 15,000 |
| Italy, | Athenian, | 122,000 |
| Ionian Islands, | Day, | 1,000 |
| Greece, | Indies, | 210,000 |
| Turkey, | Nosegay, | 207,000 |

Homage of a fop, Total, 3,689,000

ASIA.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Asiatic Russia, | Whole masses, | 5,300,000 |
| Independent Tartary, | Gipsy, | 690,000 |
| Turkey, | Muck house, | 370,000 |
| Syria and Palestine, | Jewess, | 60,000 |
| Arabia, | Papacy, | 990,000 |
| Persia, | Rocks, | 470,000 |
| Affghanistan, | Mercy, | 340,000 |
| Beloochistan, | Noses, | 200,000 |
| Hindoostan, | Dunces, | 1,200,000 |
| Eastern or Chin India, | Happiness, | 920,000 |
| Chinese Empire, | Alliances, | 5,200,000 |
| Japan, | Natchez, | 260,000 |

Dutch icehouses, Total, 16,000,000

AFRICA.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Barbary, | Lakes, | 570,000 |
| Egypt, | Device, | 180,000 |
| Nubia, | Immense, | 320,000 |
| Abyssinia, | Novice, | 280,000 |
| Great Desert, | Notch of an icehouse, | 2,600,000 |
| Soudan, | Dunces, | 1,200,000 |
| Bergoo, Darfor, &c., | Low heroes, | 540,000 |
| Senegambia, | Homeless, | 350,000 |
| Upper Guinea, | Novice, | 280,000 |
| Lower Guinea, | Notch of ice, | 260,000 |
| Southern Africa, | Refuse, | 480,000 |
| Eastern Africa, | Cheeses, | 600,000 |
| Ethiopia, | Mighty mass, | 3,130,000 |
| African Islands, | New dice, | 210,000 |

Die of diseases,.....Total, 11,000,000

DIRECTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

As, in the preceding Sections, all the *indicating phrases* relating to one State, on the following page, should be joined to the name of the State, by constructing a sentence.

EXAMPLES.

In Maine were **many roses** found in a **Dutch mass**, where they continued **still to talk**.

In New Hampshire they were made to **weep over losses**, not about a **Dutch name, unless a hero**.

To avoid mistake in assigning the right number of figures to the members which each State sends to Congress, the *symbol* which corresponds to the number should be *located* in those States which send more than can be expressed by one figure.

EXAMPLES.

Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Indiana, each send 10 members. The **Dozing chair** should be *located* in each of them.

Ohio sends 21 members, in which should be located the **Noted bear**.

SQUARE MILES AND SETTLEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| States. | Square Miles. | When Settled. | State and U. S. Representatives. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1 Florida. | | | 1565 Day, 1 |
| 2 Virginia. | | | 1607 Admire the toil, *134†15 |
| 3 New York. | | | 1614 A tiny foe in the mire, 128 34 |
| 4 Massachusetts. | | | 1620 Militia days, 356 10 |
| 5 New Hampshire. | | | 1623 Unless a hero, 250 4 |
| 6 New-Jersey. | | | 1624 Joyously, 60 5 |
| 7 Delaware. | | | 1627 Noted, 21 1 |
| 8 Maine. | | | 1630 Still to talk, 151 7 |
| 9 Connecticut. | | | 1633 Neat lawyer, 215 4 |
| 10 Maryland. | | | 1634 Gave a shoe, 78 6 |
| 11 Rhode Island. | | | 1636 Cannon, 72 2 |
| 12 North Carolina. | | | 1650 Witness of a boy, 120 9 |
| 13 South Carolina. | | | 1670 Tiny rake, 124 7 |
| 14 Michigan. | | | 1670 Alarm, 54 3 |
| 15 Pennsylvania. | | | 1682 Hot seasoner, 100 24 |
| 16 Illinois. | | | 1683 Poetic, 91 7 |
| 17 Arkansas. | | | 1685 Jew shot, 66 1 |
| 18 Indiana. | | | 1690 Diseased so, 100 10 |
| 19 Louisiana. | | | 1699 Choice hero, 60 4 |
| 20 Alabama. | | | 1702 Dies sick, 100 7 |
| 21 Mississippi. | | | 1716 Battery, 91 4 |
| 22 Vermont. | | | 1725 Enemy in the mire, 233 4 |
| 23 Georgia. | | | 1733 New skiff, 207 8 |
| 24 Missouri. | | | 1763 Repeal, 49 5 |
| 25 Tennessee. | | | 1756 Call of duty, 75 11 |
| 26 Kentucky. | | | 1775 Doses and dies, 100 10 |
| 27 Ohio. | | | 1788 Gone in the night, 72 21 |
| 28 Dist. of Columbia. | | | |
| 29 Texas. | | | 1823 Judge now, 66 2 |
| 30 Wisconsin. | | | |
| 31 Iowa. | | | |

* Number of Representatives sent to the State Legislature.
many Electors as there are members in both houses of Congress.

† Number sent to Congress. — Each State sends two Senators, and has as many Electors as there are members in both houses of Congress, two Representatives to Congress, and has four Electors.

QUESTIONS ON GEOGRAPHY.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

What is the Lat. and Long. of the most northern place given in this book, on the Western Hemisphere? on the Eastern?

What is the Lat. and Long. of the most Southern places on both Hemispheres?

What is the Lat. and Long. of the places farthest East and farthest West on both hemispheres?

What cities are nearest the Equator in North Latitude on both hemispheres?

What city on the Western Hemisphere has no latitude, and why?

What city has no longitude on the Eastern Hemisphere, and why?

What cities on the Eastern Hemisphere are in West Long.?

To what countries do they belong?

Are there any cities in South Lat. on the Eastern Hemisphere?

The learner will see the necessity of consulting an Atlas, that he may see the *locality* and relative position of all the objects, about which he may learn the *numbers* belonging to them; whether it be the Lat. and Long. of places or the length of rivers, height of mountains, or the square miles of States.

LENGTH OF RIVERS.

Which is the longest river in North America? In South America? Europe? Asia? Africa? Oceanica?

On which continent are the largest rivers?

Which is the largest river in the world?

ALTITUDE OF MOUNTAINS.

Which is the highest mountain in North America? In South America? Europe? Asia? Africa? Oceanica?

Which is the highest volcano?

SQUARE MILES OF COUNTRIES.

Which is the largest country in North America? The next largest? The smallest? Repeat these questions on South America, Europe, Asia, Africa.

SQUARE MILES OF THE UNITED STATES.*

Which is the largest of the States? The next largest? The smallest?

In which state was the first settlement made? and at what time? At what place?

Ans. *St. Augustine*. — Which was the next? Which was the last?

Which State sends the greatest number of Representatives to the State Legislature?

Which State sends the greatest number to Congress?

What State sends only one?

How many Senators does each State send to Congress?

To how many electors is each State entitled?

How often are they chosen? — Ans. Every fourth year.

How many Representatives to Congress does *Rhode Island* send?

How many Senators? and to how many electors is it entitled?

* These figures accord with an edition of Mitchell's Geography.

ASTRONOMY.

OF all the sciences with which we are acquainted, there is no one which has drawn more largely on the *imagination* than Astronomy. When our attention is directed to the heavens, for the purpose of taking an outline of the constellations, we find ourselves continually assisted in our wanderings through the wide expanse of "celestial scenery," by the *symbols* with which the fruitful imagination of the ancients covered the great dome above us.

Do we not find relief in this "devious maze," in tracing out *Gemini*, as denoted by the Twins; *Ursa Minor*, by the Little Bear; and *Ursa Major*, by the Great Bear?

"For the sake of convenient reference, the heavens were early divided into constellations, and particular names assigned to the constellations, and to the stars which they contain. A constellation may be defined to be a cluster or group of stars, embraced in the outline of some figure. These figures are in many cases *creations* of the *imagination*, but in others the stars are in reality so arranged as to form figures which have some resemblance to the objects whose names have been assigned to them.


"These divisions of the celestial sphere bear a striking analogy to the civil divisions of the globe. The constellations answer to states and kindoms; the most brilliant clusters, to towns and cities; and the number of stars in each, to their respective population. The pupil can trace the boundaries of any constellation, and name all its stars, one by one, as readily as he can trace the boundaries of a state, or name the towns and cities from a map of New England." — *Geography of the Heavens*.

THE PLANETS,

With their Distances from the Sun, in English Miles.

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Mercury, | Match, | 36,000,000 |
| 2 | Venus, | Jug, | 67,000,000 |
| 3 | Earth, | Poem can show, | 93,726,000 |
| 4 | Moon, | Numb bee, (from the Earth,) | 239,000 |
| 5 | Mars, | Drone, | 142,000,000 |
| 6 | Vesta, | New noun, | 222,000,000 |
| 7 | Juno, | New robe, | 249,000,000 |
| 8 | Ceres, | Wan lip, | 259,000,000 |
| 9 | Pallas, | Honeyless, | 250,000,000 |
| 10 | Jupiter, | Revoke, | 487,000,000 |
| 11 | Saturn, | Fibre, | 894,000,000 |
| 12 | Uranus, | Thick beak, | 1,797,000,000 |

When the foregoing indicating words are translated into figures, add six cyphers. *Example*: — **Match** = 36,000,000. *Exception*: — The Earth and Moon, where only three cyphers are to be added.

 It will be seen that this system is capable of a much more extended application to Astronomy. Those who wish to see a very ingenious adaptation of mnemonic rules to almost every conceivable *number* relating to all the planets of the Solar system, will find it in GOURAUD'S *Phreno-Mnemotechnic Lectures on Memory*, to which work we are indebted for many useful hints.

NINETY-SIX CONSTELLATIONS,

With the Number of Stars belonging to each, and the Months when they appear.

JANUARY.

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----|
| 1 Eridanus, <i>the River Po</i> , | Pear, | 84 |
| 2 Reticulus, <i>Net</i> , | Dice, | 10 |
| 3 Taurus, <i>the Bull</i> , | Dart, | 141 |
| 4 Brandenburg, | Yam, | 3 |
| 5 Praxiteles, | Dish, | 16 |
| 6 Camelopard, | Wolf, | 58 |
| 7 Auriga, <i>the Charioteer</i> , | Judge, | 66 |
| 8 Sword Fish, | Show, | 6 |
| 9 Mons Mensæ, <i>Mount of Table Bay</i> , | Mice, | 30 |
| 10 Lepus, <i>the Hare</i> , | Dupe, | 19 |
| 11 Orion, | Calf, | 78 |
| 12 Painter's Horse, | Foe, | 8 |
| 13 Noah's Dove, | Dose, | 10 |

FEBRUARY.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| 14 Canis Major, <i>Great Dog</i> , | Maid, | 31 |
| 15 Monoceros, <i>the Unicorn</i> , | Maid, | 31 |
| 16 Gemini, <i>the Twins</i> , | Hovel, | 85 |
| 17 The Lynx, | Warrior, | 44 |
| 18 Argo Navis, <i>Ship Argo</i> , | Cherry, | 64 |

MARCH.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----|
| 19 Canis Minor, <i>Little Dog</i> , | Adder, | 14 |
| 20 Flying Fish, | Hive, | 8 |
| 21 Cancer, <i>the Crab</i> , | Fame, | 83 |
| 22 Mariner's Compass, | Hero, | 4 |
| 23 Hydra, <i>Water Serpent</i> , | Chaise, | 60 |

APRIL.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----|
| 24 Sextant, | Road, | 41 |
| 25 Leo Minor, <i>Little Lion</i> , | Limb, | 53 |
| 26 Leo Major, <i>Great Lion</i> , | Blow, | 95 |
| 27 Air Pump, | Home, | 3 |
| 28 Ursa Major, <i>Great Bear</i> , | Fog, | 87 |
| 29 Robur Carroli, | Tune, | 12 |
| 30 Crater, <i>the Cup</i> , | Meadow, | 31 |

MAY.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| 31 Cameleon, | Dice, | 10 |
| 32 The Cross, | Oil, | 5 |
| 33 Coma Berenices, <i>Berenice's hair</i> , | Rum, | 43 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----|
| 34 Corvus, <i>the Crow</i> , | Pea, | 9 |
| 35 Southern Fly, | Hall, | 5 |
| 36 Cor Caroli, | Hymn, | 3 |
| 37 Virgo, <i>the Virgin</i> , | Dates, | 110 |
| 38 Asterion et Chara, <i>the Greyhounds</i> , | Snail, | 25 |
| 39 Centaurus, <i>the Centaur</i> , | Mill, | 35 |

JUNE.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----|
| 40 Bootes, | Lyre, | 54 |
| 41 Compasses, | Harrow, | 4 |
| 42 Mons Mænalus, | Tide, | 11 |
| 43 Libra, <i>the Scales</i> , | Lady, | 51 |
| 44 Lupus, <i>the Wolf</i> , | Snare, | 24 |

JULY.

| | | |
|---|------------------|-----|
| 45 Corona Borealis, <i>Northern Crown</i> , | Nut, | 21 |
| 46 Ursa Minor, <i>Little Bear</i> , | Sneer, | 24 |
| 47 The Serpent, | Shore, | 64 |
| 48 S. Triangle, | Owl, | 5 |
| 49 Euclid's Square, | Tone, | 12 |
| 50 Scorpio, <i>the Scorpion</i> , | Aurora, | 44 |
| 51 Bird of Paradise, | Tooth, | 11 |
| 52 Ara, <i>the Altar</i> , | Bee, | 9 |
| 53 Hercules, | Day time, | 113 |
| 54 Serpentarius, | Crow, | 74 |

AUGUST.

| | | |
|--|----------------|----|
| 55 Draco, <i>the Dragon</i> , | Office, | 80 |
| 56 Cerberus, | | |
| 57 Scutum Sobieski, <i>Sobieski's Shield</i> . | | |
| 58 Taurus Poniatowski, <i>Poniatowski's Bull</i> , | Dish, | 16 |
| 59 Corona Australis, <i>the Southern Crown</i> , | Dawn, | 12 |
| 60 Telescopium, <i>the Telescope</i> , | Boy, | 9 |
| 61 Lyra, <i>the Harp</i> , | Hindoo, | 21 |
| 62 Sagittarius, <i>the Archer</i> , | Ship, | 69 |
| 63 Antinous, | Gem, | 63 |

SEPTEMBER.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----|
| 64 Sagitta, <i>the Arrow</i> , | Thief, | 18 |
| 65 Aquila, <i>the Eagle</i> , | Act, | 71 |
| 66 Fox and Goose, | Mail, | 35 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----|-------------------------------|----------------|-----|
| 67 The Peacock, | Tray, | 14 | 82 Officina Sculptoria, | Tune, | 12 |
| 68 Delphinus, <i>the Dolphin,</i> | Thief, | 18 | 83 Pisces, <i>the Fishes,</i> | Diadem, | 113 |
| 69 Cygnus, <i>the Swan,</i> | Food, | 81 | 84 Phœnix, | Dame, | 13 |
| 70 Capricornus, <i>the Goat,</i> | Lute, | 51 | 85 Cassiopeia, | Lily, | 55 |
| 71 Hadley's Quadrant, | Ram, | 43 | 86 Andromeda, | Judge, | 66 |
| 72 Microscopium, | Dose, | 10 | | | |
| 73 The Indian, | Tune, | 12 | | | |
| 74 Equuleus, <i>Little Horse,</i> | Dice, | 10 | | | |

OCTOBER.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----|
| 75 The Crane, | Time, | 13 |
| 76 Aquarius, <i>the Water Bearer,</i> | Wife, | 108 |
| 77 Southern Fish, | Snare, | 24 |
| 78 The Lizard, | Thatch, | 16 |
| 79 Cepheus, | Mail, | 35 |
| 80 Pegasus, | Fop, | 89 |

NOVEMBER.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----|
| 81 American Goose, | Tub, | 19 |
|--------------------|-------------|----|

DECEMBER.

| | | |
|--|-----------------|----|
| 87 Cetus, <i>the Whale,</i> | Epic, | 97 |
| 88 Triangulum, <i>the Triangle,</i> | Ditch, | 16 |
| 89 Hydrus, <i>the Water Snake,</i> | Days, | 10 |
| 90 Aries <i>the Ram,</i> | Showish, | 66 |
| 91 Triangulum Minor, <i>Little Triangle,</i> | Hall, | 5 |
| 92 Horologium, <i>the Pendulum,</i> | Tin, | 12 |
| 93 Musca, | Hero, | 4 |
| 94 Chemical Furnace, | Water, | 14 |
| 95 Caput Medusæ, <i>Medusa's Head.</i> | | |
| 96 Perseus, | Lip, | 59 |

Number of principal Stars observed in the Zodiac Constellations,

Detain in the law, 1125

Number of principal Stars in the Northern Constellations,

Tall maid, 1531

Number of principal Stars in the Southern Constellations,

Dies with zeal, 1050

Number of principal Stars observed by the Ancients,

Tidy Swiss, 1100

Number of principal Stars observed by the Moderns,

Make a sack, 3707

Number of Constellations known to the Ancients,

Ripe, 49

New Constellations, made by the Moderns,

Rear, 44

Total number of Constellations actually known,

Beach, 96

BIOGRAPHY.

"The proper study of mankind is man." — POPE.

NOTE. — The *indicating phrase* should first be articulated, and then translated into figures, assigning the two right hand figures to the age. The figures to the left give the year in which the person died.

DEATHS AND AGES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|----|
| 1 | Josiah Bartlett <i>did not</i> | Die upon a cable cage, | 1795 | 76 |
| 2 | William Whipple, | Deck the veil with a lily, | 1785 | 55 |
| 3 | Matthew Thornton, | Tough sum for a fop, | 1803 | 89 |

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|----|
| 4 | John Hancock, first who signed, | Thick beam in a ledge, | 1793 | 56 |
| 5 | Samuel Adams, | Tough sum to foot, | 1803 | 81 |
| 6 | John Adams, | Defy no age for a poet, | 1826 | 91 |
| 7 | Robert Treat Paine, | Devoter to fame, | 1814 | 83 |
| 8 | Elbridge Gerry, | Devoter to the whigs, | 1814 | 70 |

RHODE ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------------------------|------|----|
| 9 | Stephen Hopkins, | Thick veil on the cave, | 1785 | 78 |
| 10 | William Ellery, | Advance on the game | 1820 | 73 |

CONNECTICUT.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|----|
| 11 | Roger Sherman, | Thick beam for a cane, | 1793 | 72 |
| 12 | Samuel Huntington, | Cabbage in a chair, | 1796 | 64 |
| 13 | William Williams, | Devoted to his foes, | 1811 | 80 |
| 14 | Oliver Wolcott, | Took a book and an axe, | 1797 | 70 |

NEW YORK.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|----|
| 15 | William Floyd, | Fond of a fig, | 1821 | 87 |
| 16 | Philip Livingston, | Took coffee in June, | 1778 | 62 |
| 17 | Francis Lewis, | Tough sum for a fop, | 1803 | 89 |
| 18 | Lewis Morris, | Take a bone for a cane. | 1792 | 72 |

NEW JERSEY.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|----|
| 19 | Richard Stockton, | Take to the fight, alas! | 1781 | 50 |
| 20 | John Witherspoon, | Took a poor gun, | 1794 | 72 |
| 21 | Francis Hopkinson, | Coped with a lion, | 1721 | 52 |
| 22 | John Hart, | Take the foes in a gale, | 1780 | 75 |
| 23 | Abraham Clark, | Keeper of a chief, | 1794 | 68 |

PENNSYLVANIA.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|----|
| 24 | Robert Morris, | Tough siege to join, | 1806 | 62 |
| 25 | Benjamin Rush, | Tough time for a chief, | 1813 | 68 |
| 26 | Benjamin Franklin, | Copious fire, | 1790 | 84 |
| 27 | John Morton, | Thick cake of lime, | 1777 | 53 |
| 28 | George Clymer, | Fathom the core, | 1813 | 74 |
| 29 | James Smith, | Tough siege for a game, | 1806 | 73 |
| 30 | George Taylor, | Gift in July, | 1781 | 65 |
| 31 | James Wilson, | Thick puff at a lily, | 1798 | 55 |
| 32 | George Ross, | Thick paper for pay, | 1799 | 49 |

DELAWARE.

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|------|----|
| 33 | Cæsar Rodney, | Thick fummy lime, | 1783 | 53 |
| 34 | George Reed, | Thick beef on shore, | 1798 | 64 |
| 35 | Thomas McKean, | Tough thick fan, | 1817 | 82 |

MARYLAND.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------------------|------|----|
| 36 | Samuel Chase, | Tough and tidy goose, | 1811 | 70 |
| 37 | Thomas Stone, | Thick fog rare, | 1787 | 44 |
| 38 | Charles Carroll, | Foeman to a bully, | 1832 | 95 |

VIRGINIA.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|------|----|
| 39 | George Wythe, | Tough siege with a cough, | 1806 | 78 |
| 40 | Richard Henry Lee, | Tall bear chain, | 1594 | 62 |
| 41 | Thomas Jefferson, | Defy a new age for fame, | 1826 | 83 |
| 42 | Benjamin Harrison, | Teacups, | 1790 | |
| 43 | Thomas Nelson, Jr., | Thick foam of lime, | 1783 | 53 |
| 44 | Francis Lightfoot Lee, | Coffin on the roof, | 1782 | 48 |
| 45 | Carter Braxton, | Thick pack of shot, | 1797 | 61 |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|----|
| 46 | William Hooper, | Thick bees on a roof, | 1790 | 48 |
| 47 | Joseph Hewes, | Kickapoo of Arabia, | 1779 | 49 |
| 48 | John Penn, | Thick fife for a rake, | 1788 | 47 |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|----|
| 49 | Edward Rutledge, | Vices in the light, | 1800 | 51 |
| 50 | Thomas Hayward, Jr., | Deface a boy in a sham, | 1809 | 63 |
| 51 | Thomas Lynch, lost at sea, | Thick cup on a mouse, | 1779 | 30 |
| 52 | Arthur Middleton. | Thick fog is rare, | 1787 | 44 |

GEORGIA.

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|----|
| 53 | Button Gwinnett, shot in a duel, | Thick cock on a rail, | 1777 | 45 |
| 54 | Lyman Hall, | Copious ship, | 1790 | 69 |
| 55 | George Walton, | Officer on shore, | 1804 | 64 |

DEATHS AND AGES OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | | | |
|--|---|------|----|
| 1 George Washington died at Mt. Vernon, 14th day of December, | Take the pope by a shock, | 1799 | 67 |
| 2 John Adams died at Quincy, 4th July, | Defy no age for a poet, | 1826 | 91 |
| 3 Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th of July, | Defy no age for fame, | 1826 | 83 |
| 4 James Madison died on the 28th of June, | Defame the age by a voyage, | 1836 | 86 |
| 5 James Monroe died in New York city, 4th of July, | Defamed the game, | 1831 | 73 |
| 6 William Henry Harrison, 9th President, died at Washington, on the 4th of April, | Feared a showy foe, | 1841 | 68 |
| 7 Andrew Jackson 7th President, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 8th, <i>Having finished his destiny on earth, was ready to</i> | die without fear to look at a foe, | 1845 | 78 |

DEATHS AND AGES OF MEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------|-----|
| 1 Gen. John Stark died at Manchester, N. H., 8th of May, | Tough nun and a bear, | 1822 | 94 |
| 2 David Brainard, Missionary to the Indians, died at Northampton, Mass. 9th of Oct. | Thick rock for a nap, | 1747 | 29 |
| 3 Robert Fulton died at New York on the 24th of February, | Fatal loss, | 1815 | 50 |
| 4 William Pinkney died at Washington on the 25th of February, | Define a new life, | 1822 | 58 |
| 5 Capt. John Smith (whose life was saved by Pocahontas,) died in London, | Dashy and mighty lad, | 1631 | 51 |
| 6 Gen. Anthony Wayne died at a military post on the shores of Lake Erie, | Thick beach was laid, | 1796 | 51 |
| 7 Gen. Richard Montgomery fell at Quebec on the 31st of December. | Thick gale a mile, | 1775 | 35 |
| 8 Gen. Joseph Warren fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, 17th June, | Dug to kill the mob, | 1775 | 39 |
| 9 Gen. Israel Putnam died the 19th of May, | Thick as bees with a cane, | 1790 | 72 |
| 10 Gen. Lafayette died in France, | Defamer nor gag, | 1834 | 77 |
| 11 Gen. Francis Marion, | Take a pledge at home, | 1795 | 63 |
| 12 Roger Williams, | Chief mover, | 1683 | 84 |
| 13 William Penn, | Active crew, | 1718 | 74 |
| 14 Commodore Perry died in the West Indies, | Fancy mill, | 1820 | 35 |
| 15 James Otis a popular orator, killed by lightning, | Quicken the work, | 1772 | 47 |
| 16 John Jay, (Chief Justice,) | Fine behavior, | 1829 | 84 |
| 17 Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, | Fine and apt host, | 1829 | 101 |
| 18 Alexander Hamilton, | Officer at work, | 1804 | 47 |
| 19 Gen. Nathaniel Greene, | Gave the alarm, | 1785 | 43 |
| 20 Stephen Girard died in Philadelphia, worth from 12 to \$15,000,000, | Tough man on a voyage, | 1832 | 86 |
| 21 Rev. Jonathan Edwards, | Equally filial, | 1758 | 55 |
| 22 Daniel Boon, | Tough nun without fear, | 1822 | 84 |
| 23 Tecumseh, a brave Indian warrior, | Tough to die in a merry May, | 1813 | 43 |
| 24 Rev. William E. Channing, | Diver for the nation, | 1842 | 62 |
| 25 Joseph Story, an eminent Jurist, | Defy a royal judge, | 1845 | 66 |
| 26 Rev. Charles T. Torrey died in the Maryland Penitentiary, to which he had been condemned for assisting slaves who were fleeing from their masters, — <i>and aiding them to</i> | diverge from a mummy, | 1846 | 33 |

DEATHS AND AGES OF CELEBRATED MEN OF DIFFERENT AGES OF THE WORLD.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------|----|
| Addison, Joseph. Essayist, Eng. <i>engaged to</i> | <i>take type for work,</i> | 1719 | 47 |
| Arminius, James. Divine, Hol. | <i>Ditch on the suburb,</i> | 1609 | 49 |
| Alexander the Great. | <i>Meaner man,</i> | 324 | 32 |
| Bacon, Francis. Great philosopher, Eng. | <i>Dish for a new Judge or a Jew,</i> | 1626 | 66 |
| Barrows, Isaac. Learned divine, Eng. | <i>Dutch cab from Europe,</i> | 1679 | 49 |
| Beethoven. Music composer, Ger. | <i>*Fine oak log,</i> | 1827 | 57 |
| Blackstone, Sir Wm. Eminent lawyer, Eng. | <i>Thick voice on the lake,</i> | 1780 | 57 |
| Bolingbroke, Lord. Political writer, Eng. | <i>Take the lead in a game,</i> | 1751 | 73 |
| Bolivar, Simon. South American hero. | <i>Tough mass on a rock,</i> | 1830 | 47 |
| Bossuet. Great pulpit orator, Fr. | <i>Idolizing of a quack,</i> | 1704 | 77 |
| Bozzaris, Marco. Warrior, Mod. Greek. | <i>*Venom to the army,</i> | 1823 | 43 |
| Brahe, Tycho. Celebrated astronomer, Swede. | <i>*Chaste as a lily,</i> | 1601 | 55 |
| Brindley, James. Eminent engineer, Eng. | <i>Thick cane on a ledge,</i> | 1772 | 56 |
| Bruce, Robert. Scot. | <i>Headman of a ball alley,</i> | 1329 | 55 |
| Buchanan, Geo. Historian, Scot. | <i>Daily foes with care,</i> | 1580 | 74 |
| Buffon, George. Eminent naturalist, Fr. | <i>*Cough at fifty,</i> | 1788 | 81 |
| Burke, Edm. Great orator and statesman, Irish. | <i>*Gay buck for a joke,</i> | 1797 | 67 |
| Burns, Robert. Poet, Scot. | <i>Thick book and mug,</i> | 1796 | 37 |
| Byron, Lord. Poet, Eng. | <i>*Finer image,</i> | 1824 | 36 |
| Calvin, John. Divine, Fr. | <i>Theology a hero yet lowly,</i> | 1564 | 55 |
| Campbell, Thomas. Poet, Eng. | <i>Tough rare joke,</i> | 1844 | 67 |
| Canova, Antonio. Sculptor, It. | <i>Divine Angelo,</i> | 1822 | 65 |
| Cartwright, Edmund. Eng. | <i>Tough enemy to vice,</i> | 1823 | 80 |
| Chaucer, Geoffrey. Father of English poetry. | <i>Terraces with a cane,</i> | 1400 | 72 |
| Clarke, Dr. Adam. Commentator, Eng. | <i>*Vain nation,</i> | 1822 | 62 |
| Columbus. It. | <i>Tall sage guide,</i> | 1506 | 71 |
| Coke, Edward. Lawyer, Eng. | <i>Dutchman for a vote,</i> | 1632 | 81 |
| Copernicus. Great astronomer, Prus. | <i>Toil, roam, and gaze,</i> | 1843 | 70 |
| Cook, James. Eminent navigator, Eng. | <i>Cook for palate,</i> | 1779 | 51 |
| Cortez, Fernando. Spain. | <i>Tall hero on a cushion,</i> | 1547 | 62 |
| Cowper, William. Poet, Eng. | <i>*Vices in a ship,</i> | 1800 | 69 |
| Cranmer, Thomas. Divine, Eng. | <i>Tall ledge of chalk,</i> | 1556 | 67 |
| Cromwell, Oliver. Eng. | <i>Dashy life from a low boy,</i> | 1658 | 59 |
| Cuvier. Eminent zoologist, Fr. | <i>Tough man for a jamb,</i> | 1832 | 63 |
| Dante. Italian poet. | <i>Demand a lodge,</i> | 1321 | 56 |
| Davy, Sir H. Chemist, Eng. | <i>Divine pilot,</i> | 1829 | 51 |
| De L'Epee, Abbé. First taught Deaf and Dumb, Fr. | <i>Take fop into a gig,</i> | 1789 | 77 |
| Des Cartes. Universal genius, Hol. | <i>*Jolly sailor,</i> | 1650 | 54 |
| Drake, Sir Francis. First circumnavigator, Eng. | <i>Dull poet in a rage,</i> | 1591 | 46 |
| Dryden, John. Poet, Eng. | <i>Toy cast in wax,</i> | 1701 | 70 |
| Emmet, Robert. Brave patriot, Irish. | <i>Tough seam of wax,</i> | 1803 | 70 |
| Euler. Great mathematician, Swiss. | <i>Talk of fame in a coach,</i> | 1783 | 76 |
| Fenelon. Fr. | <i>Adequate leisure,</i> | 1715 | 64 |
| Fox, Charles. Statesman, Eng. | <i>Tough siege on a lake,</i> | 1806 | 57 |
| Galileo. Astronomer, It. | <i>Adjourn to a cave,</i> | 1642 | 78 |
| Garrick. Comedian, Eng. | <i>Take a cab in a jam,</i> | 1779 | 63 |
| Gibbon, Edward. Historian, Eng. | <i>Talk of poor luck,</i> | 1794 | 57 |
| Göthe. German poet. | <i>Deaf man to fame,</i> | 1832 | 83 |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Grotius. Distinguished author, Holland. | Dutch relation, | 1645 62 |
| Hale, Sir Matthew. Eminent jurist, Eng. | Dutch coach for a joke, | 1676 67 |
| Halley, Edmond. Astronomer, Eng. | Take a run or a voyage, | 1742 86 |
| Hannibal. Carthaginian general, Carthage. | Defame a jail, | 183 65 |
| Handel, George. Eminent musician, Ger. | Tickle with a bugle, | 1759 75 |
| Harrison, Sir J. Inventor of the Chronometer, Eng. | Take a coach for fame, | 1776 83 |
| Harvey, William. Anatomist, Eng. | Dish like cup, | 1657 79 |
| Hemans, Mrs. Felicia. Poetess, Eng. | *Female heroine, | 1835 42 |
| Herschell, Sir William. Astronomer, Eng. | Deaf men with fear, | 1822 84 |
| Hume, David. Historian, Scot. | Take cash in jail, | 1776 65 |
| Jenner, Edward. Discovered vaccination, Eng. | Divine Maker, | 1823 74 |
| Johnson, Samuel. Lexicographer, Eng. | Talk fair in a gale, | 1784 75 |
| Kepler, John. Astronomer, Ger. | *Chum asleep, | 1630 59 |
| Knox, John. Divine, Scot. | Tall cane shake, | 1572 67 |
| Kosciusko, Thaddeus. Pole. | Taught with caution, | 1817 62 |
| Lafayette. Fr. | Defamer from gig, | 1834 77 |
| La Fontaine. Author, Fr. | Dashy ball with care, | 1695 74 |
| La Grange. Mathematician, Fr. | Tough time for a cook, | 1813 77 |
| Lalande, Joseph. Astronomer, Fr. | Tough nook in a cove, | 1827 78 |
| La Place. Astronomer, Fr. | Tough nook in a cove, | 1827 78 |
| Linnaeus. Botanist, Swede. | Took a gay view of a kite, | 1778 71 |
| Locke, John. Philosopher, Eng. | *Wax organ, | 1704 72 |
| Lorenzo de Medici. A ruler, Italy. | *Rapine in the rear, | 1492 44 |
| Loyola, Ignatius. Founder of the Jesuits, Spain. | Tall judge in a gale, | 1566 75 |

EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------|
| 1 Born on the Island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, | Take a ship, | 1769 |
| 2 Made General at the Siege of Toulon, | Took opium, | 1793 |
| 3 Defeated the Parisians, | Thick power, | 1794 |
| 4 Sailed for Egypt, | Attack on a bey foe, | 1798 |
| 5 Returned from Egypt, | Thick pipe, | 1799 |
| 6 Declared First Consul, | Thick pipe, | 1799 |
| 7 Declared Emperor, | Adviser, | 1804 |
| 8 Declared King of Italy, | Tough soil, | 1805 |
| 9 Marriage with Josephine dissolved, | Device for pay, | 1809 |
| 10 Married Maria Louisa, | Divide us, | 1810 |
| 11 Abdicates the throne, | Defy a tory, | 1814 |
| 12 Arrived at Elba, | Divider, | 1814 |
| 13 Enters Paris, | Devoutly, | 1815 |
| 14 Lost the Battle of Waterloo, | Devoutly, | 1815 |
| 15 Arrived at St. Helena, | Devoutly, | 1815 |
| 16 Died at St. Helena, aged 52, | Divine Italian, | 1821 |
| 17 Exhumed at St. Helena, and interred in Paris, | Defy the race, | 1840 |

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|------|
| 1 Battle of Lodi, | Italy, | May 11th, | Thick beach, | 1796 |
| 2 " " Castiglione, | Italy, | August 3d, | Thick beach, | 1796 |
| 3 " " Arcola, | Italy, | November 16th, | Thick beach, | 1796 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|------|
| 4 | Battle of Embabeh, | Egypt, | July 21st, | Thick beef, | 1798 |
| 5 | " " Marengo, | Italy, | June 15th, | Two faces, | 1800 |
| 6 | " " Hohenlinden, | Prussia, | December 8th, | Two faces, | 1800 |
| 7 | " " Alexandria, | Egypt, | March 22d, | Devised, | 1801 |
| 8 | " " Austerlitz, | Austria, | December 2d, | Tough soul, | 1805 |
| 9 | " " Jena, | Saxony, | October 14th, | Tough siege, | 1806 |
| 10 | " " Eylau,* | Prussia, | February 3d, | Tough whiskey, | 1807 |
| 11 | " " Friedland, | Prussia, | June 14th, | Tough whiskey, | 1807 |
| 12 | " " Vimeira, | Portugal, | August 21st, | Device of a foe, | 1808 |
| 13 | " " Corunna, | Spain, | January 16th, | Tough soup, | 1809 |
| 14 | " " Esslinggen, | Austria, | May 22d, | Tough soup, | 1809 |
| 15 | " " Wagram, | Austria, | July 6th, | Tough soup, | 1809 |
| 16 | " " Borodino,† | Russia, | September 7th, | Defeating, | 1812 |
| 17 | " " Lutzen, | Saxony, | May 1st, | Tough time, | 1813 |
| 18 | " " Bautzen, | Saxony, | May 20th, | Tough time, | 1813 |
| 19 | " " Vittoria, | Spain, | June 21st, | Tough time, | 1813 |
| 20 | " " Dresden, | Saxony, | August 28th, | Tough time, | 1813 |
| 21 | " " Leipsic, | Saxony, | October 18th, | Tough time, | 1813 |
| 22 | " " Montmartre, | France, | March 30th, | Tough deer, | 1814 |
| 23 | " " Waterloo, | Netherlands, | June 18th, | Tough outlaw, | 1815 |

* "The Battle of Eylau was fought in the depth of winter, amidst ice and snow, under circumstances of unexampled horror. The loss on both sides was immense; and never in modern times had a field of battle been strewn with such a multitude of slain. Never was a spectacle so dreadful as the field presented on the following morning. Above 50,000 men lay in the space of two leagues, weltering in blood."

† At the Battle of Borodino, 80,000 men were left dead on the field.

APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM TO AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

MODEL I. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|------|
| 1 | Born in Braintree, Mass., July 11, <i>he knew from a child how to</i> | take a joke, | 1767 |
| 2 | Went to France with his father, at 11 years of age, | Attack of a cough, | 1778 |
| 3 | Returned to America in the summer of, | Took a cap, | 1779 |
| 4 | Embarked for England with his father, in November, | Took a cab, | 1779 |
| 5 | Went with Hon. Francis Dana, Minister to Russia, as his private secretary, in July, | Talk of fate, | 1781 |
| 6 | Returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland, to meet his father, | Talk of fame, | 1783 |
| 7 | Returned home, and entered Harvard University, | Took a file, | 1785 |
| 8 | Left College, and entered the office of Chief Justice Parsons, Newburyport, | Took off a cow, | 1787 |
| 9 | At the age of 27, he was appointed by Washington Minister to Netherlands, | Attack a bear, | 1794 |
| 10 | Returned to America, being recalled by his father, | Devised, | 1801 |
| 11 | Elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, | Advise now, | 1802 |
| 12 | Elected United States Senator, | Tough sum, | 1803 |
| 13 | Chosen Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University, | Tough siege, | 1806 |
| 14 | Appointed Minister to Russia, by President Madison, | Tough soup, | 1809 |
| 15 | Was called home by President Monroe, and appointed Secretary of State, | Tough deck, | 1817 |

- 16 Inaugurated President of the United States, **Divinely,** 1825
 17 After having served out his term as President, he was elected a Member of Congress from the Twelfth District in Massachusetts; from which District, and from the Eighth, under the new appointment, he has been successively returned to the present time, 1846, **Deaf mute,** 1831

MODEL II. EDWARD EVERETT.

- 1 Born in Dorchester, Mass., *and always knew how to relish a* **Thick pear,** 1794
 2 Graduated at Harvard University, **Tough and tidy,** 1811
 3 Became pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston, **Tough time,** 1813
 4 Elected to a Professorship in Harvard University, **Devoutly,** 1815
 5 Commenced the tour of Europe the same year, **Devoutly,** 1815
 6 Became editor of the North American Review, **Defiance,** 1820
 7 Elected United States Representative in Congress, **Defamer,** 1834
 8 Elected Governor of Massachusetts, **Tough meal,** 1835
 9 Minister to England, *To prevent fraud,* 1841
 10 Inaugurated President of Harvard University, (a. 52.) **Defy a rash lion,** 1846

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

- GALOUR MCCRAIN, of the Island of Java, the oldest man on record for upwards of 3000 years, died in the reign of Charles I. of England, *and was no* **dough face,** 180.
 THOMAS PARR, of Shropshire, England, died on the 16th of November, *before which he could walk a* **Dutch mile or an Italian,** 1635 - 152.
 HENRY JENKINS, of Yorkshire, England, died on the 8th of December, *before which he could attend on the sale of* **Dutch cheese in a toy shop,** 1660 - 169.
 JOHN MOUNT, of Scotland, died, *before which he could attend a* **thick judge with a torch,** 1766 - 146.
 ELENORA SPICER, of Virginia, *could walk with a* **thick cane, and was tidy,** 1772 - 121.
 LOUISA TRUXO was living in South America, in 1780, in the 131st year of her age, *and was very* **timid.**
 WILLIAM ELLIS, of Liverpool, England, died on the 16th of August, *before which he could stave a* **thick face to atoms,** 1780 - 130.
 JOHN JACOBS, of Mount Jura, France. He travelled from the top of his native mountain in the middle of summer, to Versailles, to return thanks to the National Assembly for their vote of freedom to him and his countrymen from the Feudal yoke. He was received by the Assembly with great respect, indulged with a chair, and directed to keep his hat on, lest he should take cold. *He could* **talk of a base dandy,** 1790 - 121.
 MATTHEW TATE, of Ayrshire, Scotland, died on the 12th of February, *before which he could look at a* **thick bone in the Athenæum,** 1792 - 123.
 JOHN BROOKLEY, a farmer in Devonshire, England, was alive in 1777, in the 135th year of his age, *when he could look on the works of God, and* **admire,** 134.
 BENJAMIN HARVEY, a clergyman, of Herkimer County, N. Y., appeared in a Baptist Convention, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May, 1846, in the 112th year of his age. *His life should be* **edited.**

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOLIDS. WATER BEING 1.

Three figures should be uniformly assigned to the decimals.

| | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Platina <i>is much harder than the</i> | name of an easy Swiss, | 23.000 |
| 2 | Fine Gold <i>cannot be cut like</i> | tape with shears, | 19.640 |
| 3 | Fine Silver. <i>To earn fine silver makes men look</i> | tidy and sober, | 11.094 |
| 4 | Mercury, at 0,..... | Time to lay in beef, | 13.598 |
| 5 | Lead,..... | Tidy and manly, | 11.325 |
| 6 | Copper,..... | Boys of a size, | 9.000 |
| 7 | Iron,..... | Gay and cheerly, | 7.645 |
| 8 | Diamond,..... | Home light and gay, | 3.517 |
| 9 | Marble,..... | No exile, | 2.705 |
| 10 | Glass,..... | Misses sigh, | 3.000 |
| 11 | Flint,..... | New locks, | 2.570 |
| 12 | Chalk,..... | Day on Cape May, | 1.793 |

LIQUORS AND ELASTIC FLUIDS. WATER BEING 1.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 13 | Milk,..... | Days more, | 1.034 |
| 14 | Rain Water,..... | Days since, | 1.000 |
| 15 | Oil,..... | Bones, | 0.920 |
| 16 | Brandy,..... | Vines, | 0.820 |
| 17 | Living Men,..... | Fop die, | 0.891 |
| 18 | Chlorine,..... | Nigh the rocks, | 2.470 |
| 19 | Steam,..... | Shining, | 0.622 |
| 20 | Alcohol,..... | Keep off, | 0.798 |
| 21 | Carbonic acid gas,..... | Tall notch, | 1.526 |
| 22 | Oxygen gas,..... | Tidy son, | 1.102 |
| 23 | Hydrogen gas,..... | Sage boy, | 0.069 |

WOODS. WATER BEING 1.

| | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 24 | Apple-tree,..... | Keeper, | 0.794 |
| 25 | Boxwood,..... | Ties up a moss, | 1.030 |
| 26 | Mahogany,..... | Dies with shame, | 1.063 |
| 27 | Cork,..... | New rose, | 0.240 |

FACTS RELATING TO THE BIBLE.

HINTS TO THE LEARNER.

Wherever this book has been introduced into schools, the pupils who have recited from it, bear a uniform testimony that the exercise has a tendency to invigorate the retentive faculties, and give a quicker perception of the power and meaning of words; that it also awakens inquiry and a love of useful reading.

But those who know nothing of the system see so little connection between the *facts* and *date-words* or *phrases*, that they feel at once "it is all up-hill work." But let such persons be informed that *words* are selected with reference to the *consonant sounds*, and that, representing *some* idea to the mind, *they will be remembered with one fourth the mental labor required to retain the figures for which they stand*, then the impressions of absurdity and incongruity vanish away. Those pupils who become a little used to sentence-making, by establishing a *functif* relation (where no philosophical connection exists) between the fact and date-word, by incorporating them into a sentence, find it an exercise interesting as it is useful.

Should there be some stubborn cases where the freest scope of the imagination cannot easily conjure up a readable sentence, it is recommended that another date-word be made on a slate or slip of paper, and the sentence be written out; then place the new date-word opposite the old one, on the margin, all of which the pupil will find to be useful as an exercise in composition. In like manner, all the date-words and phrases should be regarded as *specimen* words, to be improved by the pupil as much as possible. The date-words which we make for ourselves are far more easily remembered than those which others make for us. So it is also with *sentences*. For this reason most of the sentences in this book are left for the learner to construct according to his own taste and fancy.

But as diligence and perseverance are qualities not always to be met with, and fearing lest some may derive little practical benefit, arising from a reluctance to grapple with the toil of making sentences, I shall incorporate all the facts and *date-words* in this section into sentences.

- 1 The books of the Old Testament *should be as familiar to us as a* **map**, 39
- 2 The [number of] chapters of the Old Testament *have been read*
by many a **puny boy**, 929
- 3 All the verses in the Old Testament *have been read in one* **numb winter**, 23,214
- 4 All the words in the Old Testament *have been read by many a*
Laban and Rehoboam, 592,483
- 5 The number of letters in the Old Testament (*if they were of*
wood) *would make a* **new cone of fit size**, 2,728,100
- 6 The books of the New Testament *can all be committed in a very*
short time, when we once get the **nack**, 27
- 7 *When the chapters of the New Testament are all properly regard-*
ed, there will be **new joys**, 260
- 8 The verses of the New Testament *might all be committed to*
memory by a **gay plough-boy**, 7,959
- 9 The words of the New Testament *could not be woven together*
in a **stiff tin loom**, 181,253
- 10 Should all the letters in the New Testament *create good deeds*
in our lives, it would take more than the **fame of a foe to move us**, 138,380
- 11 The middle chapter and the shortest in the Bible is the psalm
which holds the book together like a **stout key**, 117
- 12 Which is the middle verse in the Bible?
ANSWER. — The 8th (**fine**)* verse of the 118th (**dativ**)* Psalm.
- 13 Which is the shortest verse in the Bible?
ANS. — St. John's Gospel, 11th (**tidy**)* chapter, and 35th (**small**)* verse.
- 14 Which verse in the Bible has all the letters of the alphabet in it?
ANS. — Ezra, 7th (**curious**)* chapter, and 21st (**noted**)* verse.
- 15 What two chapters in the Old Testament are precisely alike?
ANS. — Second (**new**)* book of Kings, 19th (**type**)* chapter, and the 37th
(**mock**)* chapter of Isaiah.

* See the prompts and symbols on page 11.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 16 Christ disputed with the doctors in the Temple, <i>in a dignified</i> | tone, 12 |
| 17 John the Baptist began his ministry <i>in a</i> | new age, 26 |
| 18 Jesus baptized in Jordan by John, <i>where the kingdom of darkness received a new</i> | knock, 27 |
| 19 Christ's Sermon on the mount, <i>in which were brought to light both the "beam"</i> | "mote," 31 |
| 20 John the Baptist beheaded, <i>where Herod showed himself a very wicked</i> | man, 32 |
| 21 Jesus fed five thousand with five loaves and two fishes, <i>where he proved himself more than a</i> | man, 32 |
| 22 Lazarus raised from the dead, <i>where he appeared very unlike an Egyptian</i> | mummy, 33 |
| 23 Crucifixion of Christ, April 3d, <i>when he was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and of whom it was said, Him we will</i> | maim, 33 |
| 24 Resurrection of Christ, <i>where he said I shall ascend to</i> | my home, 33 |
| 25 Stephen stoned to death, <i>when he glorified God the</i> | more, 34 |
| 26 Pontius Pilate killed himself, <i>when he could no longer</i> | move, 38 |
| 27 Saul of Tarsus converted to Christianity; <i>and through the remainder of his life, for the promotion of the cause, did</i> | much, 36 |
| 28 St. Paul escaped from Damascus, <i>by being let down in a basket, that he might make a greater</i> | move, 38 |
| 29 St. Matthew wrote his Gospel, <i>so that parents can say I will read it to</i> | my boy, 39 |
| 30 St. Peter imprisoned by Herod <i>in a shameful</i> | riot, 41 |
| 31 The apostle James the greater, beheaded by Agrippa, <i>which finally made his conscience</i> | roar, 44 |
| 32 The apostle Peter liberated from prison by an angel, <i>leaving the other prisoners in the</i> | rear, 44 |
| 33 Mary, the mother of Jesus, died, <i>on the date of which we may</i> | rely, 45 |
| 34 Barnabas and Paul preached in Cyprus, <i>where they made a great</i> | rally, 45 |
| 35 St. Mark wrote his Gospel, <i>which, although shorter than the others, is very</i> | rich, 46 |
| 36 St. Paul preaches in the Areopagus, <i>and whether or not to receive his doctrines many were at a</i> | loss, 50 |
| 37 St. Paul left Corinth, and went to Jerusalem, <i>where he was persecuted, and called a</i> | liar, 54 |
| 38 St. Paul preached at Ephesus, <i>where Demetrius, a silversmith, behaved very dis-</i> | loyal, 55 |
| 39 St. Paul shipwrecked at Malta, <i>where he was permitted to have his</i> | choice, 60 |
| 40 St. Paul imprisoned at Rome <i>in a loathsome</i> | jail, 65 |
| 41 Martyrdom of Peter and Paul at Rome, <i>whose sentences were pronounced by an unjust</i> | judge, 66 |
| 42 St. John wrote his Gospel, and is banished to the isle of Patmos, <i>from whence he was restored even without making an</i> | appeal, 95 |
| 43 St. John died at Ephesus <i>of no contagious</i> | disease, 100 |

After most of this work was first printed, the author received from New York a valuable book bearing the title of "AMERICAN PHRENO-MNEMOTECHNY," by Pliny Miles, Esq., to whom he is indebted for many interesting facts.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

| | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | The number of grains contained in a bushel of wheat <i>was drawn from the</i> | knowledge of an easy Swiss, | 256,000 |
| 2 | The number of bones in the human frame <i>will enable us to defend ourselves against a</i> | near foe, | 248 |
| 3 | The number of bones in each hand <i>are found to be</i> | enough, | 28 |
| 4 | The number of pounds of air which Buffon calculates a middle-sized man sustains, <i>is enough to</i> | raise an easy Swiss, | 40,000 |
| 5 | The pressure of air on every square inch <i>is equal to that which is contained on a square inch</i> | dial, | 75 |
| 6 | The number of feet in length to which a grain of silver may be extended, <i>is long enough to reach round a large</i> | recess, | 400 |
| 7 | The longest day in the year [21st of June] <i>is worthy of</i> | note. | |
| 8 | The shortest day in the year [21st of December] <i>is also worthy of</i> | note. | |
| 9 | The number of persons who are supposed to receive their birth, and the number who die every hour, <i>have not all the same</i> | homes beyond the seas, | 3000 |
| 10 | The number of newspapers published in the United States in 1846 <i>would make a</i> | tall roll, | 1545 |
| 11 | The newspapers published in all other parts of the world <i>could be put into a</i> | stiff boat, | 1891 |
| 12 | The population of the United States in 1840 <i>were not presided over by</i> | dukes but chief judges, | 17,068,660 |
| 13 | Among the whole number of slaves in these United States, (according to the State laws,) <i>there could not be found the</i> | owner of a fig or a tidy home, | 2,487,113 |
| 14 | Among the white population of the United States over twenty years of age, who could not read nor write, <i>there were many who appeared like</i> | low, raw, bushy boys, | 549,960 |
| 15 | The name of WASHINGTON <i>was as dear to the population of that city in 1840 as the</i> | name of roses, | 23,400 |
| 16 | The number of different languages now spoken in the world, <i>enables each one to say, I speak</i> | my home to cheer, | 3,364 |
| 17 | The velocity of light, in miles, per second, <i>although coming so swiftly, has no tendency to</i> | deepen the seas so, | 192,000 |
| 18 | The velocity of sound, in feet, per second, <i>makes a very</i> | steady run, | 1142 |
| 19 | The velocity of the earth's motion, in miles, per second, going round the sun, <i>flies faster than a fish could swim round a</i> | tub, | 19 |
| 20 | The fastest sailing ship, in feet, per second, <i>appears like "a thing of life" upon the mighty</i> | deep, | 19 |
| 21 | It is admitted by the French, that [among] the number of lives lost in the wars of Napoleon, <i>it might be said many a</i> | joyous Swiss ceases, | 6,000,000 |
| 22 | The number of persons computed to have been sacrificed to the god of war since the creation, <i>have afflicted many a man, so that "never will my</i> | tears cease," so says a Swiss, | 1,400,000,000* |

* Edmund Burke went still further, and reckoned the sum total of the ravages of war, from the first, at no less than thirty-five thousand millions!

BOTANY.

BEFORE any considerable progress can be made in the study of Botany, *facts* and *terms* should be understood and committed to memory.

We have good authority for presuming, that there are not less than sixty thousand *species* of plants in the vegetable world; 56,000 having been already discovered and described by Buffon, and other naturalists.

But we are now to know what is meant by *species*. This is necessary, in order to appreciate the immense labor of botanists in classifying and arranging these plants, and the immensity of the Creator's works in their production.

A *SPECIES* is one kind, similar to which, there are other kinds. Take the rose as an instance. The damask rose is a *species* — but we have the wild rose, the moss rose, the Burgundy rose, the French rose, and about fifty different kinds in all, each of which embrace many *varieties*. All these *species* form the *rose* family, or *genera*.

A *GENERA* comprehends one or more *species*, grouped together on account of some resemblance in the situation, proportion, and connection of the organs which constitute the plant. Any one *species* of a genus may be regarded as a type or example of the others. *Genera* are formed into *orders*, and *ORDERS* into *CLASSES*.

The system of Linnæus may be illustrated by the following comparison :

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Individual persons compose | Families, |
| Families | “ Towns, |
| Towns | “ Counties, |
| Counties | “ States. |
| Individual plants compose | Species, |
| Species | “ Genera, |
| Genera | “ Orders, |
| Orders | “ Classes. |

When a botanist sees a plant, which he never saw before, and wishes to know its name and use, he proceeds as follows :

1. He takes the unknown flower in his hand, (no unknown plant can be ascertained without the flower,) and compares its parts with the description of each class, until he finds the class to which it belongs.

2. He then goes to the orders of that class, and finds its order in the same way.

3. Next he goes to the genera of that order, and reads their descriptions, until he finds the genus to which it belongs.

4. At last he looks over the *species* of that genus, until he finds the exact description of his plant.

5. Thus he finds the apple to be Class 12, Order 5, Genus *Pyrus*, Species *Malus*.

Thus, as individual persons are the real existences which make up a state, so are individual plants the real existences which make classes; the words town and county, genus and order, being general terms, are used to designate certain circumstances of these men and plants.

We shall here present a list of Latin and Greek numerals, which it is necessary to commit to memory, in order to understand the names given to the classes and orders. It is not in botany alone that a knowledge of these numerals will be useful : many words in our language are compounded of them, as uniform, from *unus*, one, and *forma*, form ; octagon from *octo*, eight, &c.

NUMERALS.

| <i>Latin.</i> | | <i>Greek.</i> | <i>Latin.</i> | | <i>Greek.</i> |
|---------------|----|----------------|---------------|------|---------------|
| Unus, | 1 | Monos, single. | Duodecem, | 12 | Dodeka. |
| Bis, | 2 | Dis, twice. | Tredecem, | 13 | Dekatreis. |
| Tres, | 3 | Treis. | Quatuordecim, | 14 | Dekatettares. |
| Quatuor, | 4 | Tettares. | Quindecim, | 15 | Dekapente. |
| Quinque, | 5 | Pente. | Sexdecim, | 16 | Dekaex. |
| Sex, | 6 | Hex. | Septemdecim, | 17 | Dekaeptha. |
| Septem, | 7 | Hepta. | Octodecim, | 18 | Dekaocto. |
| Octo, | 8 | Octo. | Novemdecim, | 19 | Dekaennea. |
| Novem, | 9 | Ennea. | Viginti, | 20 | Eikosi. |
| Decem, | 10 | Deka. | Multus, | Many | Polus. |
| Undecem, | 11 | Endeca. | | | |

The Classes are founded upon distinctions observed in the STAMENS. All known plants are divided into twenty-one Classes. [See a work on botany.]

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, SPECIES, AND VARIETIES.

The arrangement and classification of plants according to the Linnæan system having been explained, we shall proceed to apply mnemonic rules for memorizing the Classes, Orders, and Varieties of plants, which follow.

VARIETIES are not to be recognized by the botanist, so much as by the gardener: they do not come within his province, at least the method of procuring them.

But the gardeners of our own country have already been industrious in this department of their labor.

The following *Varieties* of trees, shrubs, and plants, are cultivated in the extensive botanical gardens of the Northern and Middle States. Those who may feel a curiosity to preserve in their recollections the number of any or all of these varieties, will find *indicating* words placed in the following catalogue for that purpose.

VARIETIES.

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| 1 | <i>We gathered Apples while it</i> | | 21 | Blackberries, | Tub, | 19 |
| | rained, | 421 | 22 | Whortleberries, | Tub, | 19 |
| 2 | Pears, | Miller, | 23 | Barberries, | Tub, | 19 |
| 3 | Cherries, | Tunnel, | 24 | Cranberries, | Tub, | 19 |
| 4 | Plums, | Dowager, | 25 | Figs, | Date, | 11 |
| 5 | Peaches, | Outfit, | 26 | Pomegranates, | Doll, | 15 |
| 6 | Nectarines, | Nun, | 27 | Strawberries, | Judge, | 66 |
| 7 | Apricots, | Type, | 28 | Honey-suckle, | Roof, | 48 |
| 8 | Almonds, | Tune, | 29 | Hardy Azalias, | Moor, | 34 |
| 9 | Quinces, | Ethiopia, | 30 | Chinese Azalias, | Mate, | 31 |
| 10 | Mulberries, | Deer, | 31 | Roses, | Dingle, | 1275 |
| 11 | Walnuts, | Meet, | 32 | Peonies, | Deism, | 103 |
| 12 | Chestnuts, | Meet, | 33 | Tree Peonies, | Wren, | 42 |
| 13 | Filberts, | Meet, | 34 | Carnations, | Trash, | 146 |
| 14 | Medlars, | Pea, | 35 | Pinks, | Eulogy, | 56 |
| 15 | Persimons, | Pea, | 36 | Chrysanthemum, | Outdone, | 112 |
| 16 | Papaw, | Pea, | 37 | Iris, or Fleur de Lis, | Leaf, | 58 |
| 17 | Grapes, | Italian, | 38 | Hemenopolis, or Daily Lily, | Doll, | 15 |
| 18 | Currants, | Man, | 39 | Primrose, Polyanthus, and Cow- | | |
| 19 | Raspberries, | Mill, | slip, | Name, | 23 | |
| 20 | Gooseberries, | Wood-sawyer, | 40 | Auriculæ, | Mouse, | 30 |

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 41 Violets, | Doll, 15 | 44 Geraniums, | Death-watch, 116 |
| 42 Varieties embracing the Acanthus, and other classes, | Horizon, 402 | 45 Chinese Mountain Laurels, | |
| 43 Medical and culinary plants, | Neighbor, 294 | 46 Dahlias, | Mouse, 30 |
| | | | Losses, 500 |

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, AND THEIR SENTIMENTS.

NOTE.—There is less difficulty in memorizing the *hard names* of the *classes* and *orders*, than in remembering the class and order to which each of the plants belongs. Even familiarity with the plants does not lessen the difficulty, unless the properties of the classes and orders are equally familiar. The following arrangement of the *adjectives* will greatly aid the pupil in this behalf, and make new additions to the exquisite pleasure which is felt in a walk through a flower-garden, where the plants, with whose names he may be familiar, are blooming in rich profusion.

It will be observed, that there are *two* adjectives prefixed to the name of each plant; the *first* denotes the CLASS, and the *second* the ORDER. The plant, with the class, order, and *sentiment*, should all be incorporated into one sentence. A numerical order will be preserved, by calling up the corresponding symbol, and not the adjective, which is here used for another purpose.

SENTIMENTS.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 <i>Tabby</i> (19) and <i>long</i> (5) Amaranth is a symbol of Immortality.... | Class 19, Order 5 |
| 2 <i>Tiny</i> and <i>tenacious</i> Anemone,..... | Frailty.12 12 |
| 3 <i>Tabby</i> and <i>new</i> Aster, | Beauty in retirement.19 2 |
| 4 <i>Decorated</i> and <i>dozing</i> Acacia, | Platonic love.....17 10 |
| 5 <i>Tiny</i> and <i>long</i> Apple Blossom,..... | Fame speaks you great and good....12 5 |
| 6 <i>Noted</i> and <i>new</i> Ash,..... | Grandeur.21 2 |
| 7 <i>Tall</i> and <i>stout</i> Alyssum, | Worth beyond beauty.....15 1 |
| 8 <i>Long</i> and <i>stout</i> Bachelor's Button,.... | Hope in misery.....5 1 |
| 9 <i>Dozing</i> and <i>stout</i> Balm,..... | Sweets of social intercourse.....10 1 |
| 10 <i>Noted</i> and <i>tame</i> Balm of Gilead, | I am cured.21 13 |
| 11 <i>Long</i> and <i>stout</i> Balsam,..... | Impatience.5 1 |
| 12 <i>Chief</i> and <i>stout</i> Barberry,..... | Petulance.6 1 |
| 13 <i>Bold</i> and <i>stout</i> Bay Leaf, | I change but in dying.....9 1 |
| 14 <i>Nice</i> and <i>tame</i> Birch,..... | Gracefulness.20 13 |
| 15 <i>Long</i> and <i>stout</i> Bindweed,..... | Humility.5 1 |
| 16 <i>Long</i> and <i>stout</i> Blue Bell,..... | Constancy.5 1 |
| 17 <i>Noted</i> and <i>rich</i> Box, | Stoicism.21 4 |
| 18 <i>Decorated</i> and <i>dozing</i> Broom,..... | Neatness.17 10 |
| 19 <i>Tough</i> and <i>stout</i> Burdock,..... | Importunity.18 1 |
| 20 <i>Nice</i> and <i>tame</i> Calla,..... | Feminine modesty.20 13 |
| 21 <i>Tough</i> and <i>new</i> Camomile, | Energy in adversity.....18 2 |
| 22 <i>Tall</i> and <i>new</i> Candytuft, | Indifference.....15 2 |
| 23 <i>Long</i> and <i>stout</i> Cardinal Flower, | Distinction.5 1 |
| 24 <i>Dozing</i> and <i>new</i> Carnation,..... | Pride.....10 2 |
| 25 <i>Dozing</i> and <i>modern</i> Catchfly, | A snare.....10 3 |
| 26 <i>Nice</i> and <i>tiny</i> Cedar Tree, | Spiritual strength.....20 12 |
| 27 <i>Tiny</i> and <i>stout</i> Cherry Blossom,..... | Spiritual beauty.12 1 |
| 28 <i>Tiny</i> and <i>new</i> China Aster, | Your sentiments meet with a return.19 2 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|----|----|
| 29 | <i>Tough and new</i> Chrysanthemum, | A heart left to desolation. | 18 | 2 |
| 30 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Cinquefoil, | Love, constant, but hopeless. | 12 | 13 |
| 31 | <i>Tame and curious</i> Clematis, | Mental excellence. | 13 | 7 |
| 32 | <i>Tame and long</i> Columbine, | I cannot give thee up. | 13 | 5 |
| 33 | <i>Nice and modern</i> Corn, | Riches. | 20 | 3 |
| 34 | <i>Long and stout</i> Cowslip, | Native grace. | 5 | 1 |
| 35 | <i>Tabby and modern</i> Coreopsis, | Always cheerful. | 19 | 3 |
| 36 | <i>Long and new</i> Coriander, | Concealed merit. | 5 | 2 |
| 37 | <i>Noted and Dutch</i> Cypress, | Disappointed hopes. | 21 | 16 |
| 38 | <i>Tabby and new</i> Dahlia, | Elegance and dignity. | 19 | 2 |
| 39 | <i>Tabby and new</i> Daisy, | Beauty and innocence. | 19 | 2 |
| 40 | <i>Tabby and stout</i> Dandelion, | Coquetry. | 19 | 1 |
| 41 | <i>Tiny and long</i> Dew Plant, | A serenade. | 12 | 5 |
| 42 | <i>Long and modern</i> Elder, | Compassion. | 5 | 3 |
| 43 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Eglantine, | Poetry. | 12 | 13 |
| 44 | <i>Tabby and new</i> Everlasting, | Always remembered. | 19 | 2 |
| 45 | <i>Dozing and stout</i> Evergreen, | Poverty and worth. | 10 | 1 |
| 46 | <i>Noted and Dutch</i> Fir, | Time. | 21 | 16 |
| 47 | <i>Stout and stout</i> Flowering Reed, | Confidence in heaven. | 1 | 1 |
| 48 | <i>Long and stout</i> Forget-me-not, | True love. | 5 | 1 |
| 49 | <i>Daring and new</i> Foxglove, | I am ambitious, not for myself, but you. | 14 | 2 |
| 50 | <i>Fine and stout</i> Fuschia, | Humble love. | 8 | 1 |
| 51 | <i>Long and new</i> Gentian, | Virgin pride. | 5 | 2 |
| 52 | <i>Dutch and curious</i> Rose Geranium, | Preference. | 16 | 7 |
| 53 | <i>Dutch and curious</i> Scarlet Geranium, | Thou art changed. | 16 | 7 |
| 54 | <i>Dutch and curious</i> Oak Geranium, | True friendship. | 16 | 7 |
| 55 | <i>Dutch and curious</i> Lemon Geranium, | Tranquillity of mind. | 16 | 7 |
| 56 | <i>Dutch and curious</i> Silver-leaved do., | Recall. | 16 | 7 |
| 57 | <i>Tall and new</i> Gilly Flower, | Lasting beauty. | 15 | 2 |
| 58 | <i>Tabby and new</i> Golden Rod, | Encouragement. | 19 | 2 |
| 59 | <i>Long and stout</i> Grape, | Charity. | 5 | 1 |
| 60 | <i>Modern and new</i> Grass, | Submission. | 3 | 2 |
| 61 | <i>Tiny and long</i> Hawthorn, | Hope. | 12 | 5 |
| 62 | <i>Nice and tame</i> Hazel, | Reconciliation. | 20 | 13 |
| 63 | <i>Long and stout</i> Heliotrope, | Devotion. | 5 | 1 |
| 64 | <i>Dutch and tame</i> Hibiscus, | Beauty is vain. | 16 | 13 |
| 65 | <i>Dutch and tame</i> Hollyhock, | Ambition. | 16 | 13 |
| 66 | <i>Tall and stout</i> Honeysuckle, | Fidelity. | 15 | 1 |
| 67 | <i>Noted and long</i> Hop, | Injustice. | 21 | 5 |
| 68 | <i>Rich and stout</i> Houstonia, | Quiet happiness. | 4 | 1 |
| 69 | <i>Dozing and new</i> Hydrangea, | Heartlessness. | 10 | 2 |
| 70 | <i>Tiny and long</i> Ice Plant, | Your looks freeze me. | 12 | 5 |
| 71 | <i>Modern and stout</i> Iris, | A message. | 3 | 1 |
| 72 | <i>Long and stout</i> Ivy, | I have found one true heart. | 5 | 1 |
| 73 | <i>New and stout</i> Jasmine, | Amiability. | 2 | 1 |
| 74 | <i>Dutch and stout</i> Jonquil, | Affection returned. | 16 | 1 |
| 75 | <i>Modern and tame</i> King Cup, | I wish I was rich. | 3 | 13 |
| 76 | <i>Decorated and rich</i> Laburnum, | Pensive beauty. | 17 | 4 |
| 77 | <i>Nice and new</i> Lady's Slipper, | Capricious beauty. | 20 | 2 |
| 78 | <i>Tame and modern</i> Larkspur, | Inconstancy. | 13 | 3 |
| 79 | <i>Dozing and stout</i> Laurel, | Virtue is true beauty. | 10 | 1 |
| 80 | <i>Daring and stout</i> Lavender, | Acknowledgment. | 14 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|----|----|
| 81 | <i>Tame and stout</i> Lemon, | Discretion. | 13 | 1 |
| 82 | <i>Tough and stout</i> Lettuce, | Cold-hearted. | 18 | 1 |
| 83 | <i>New and stout</i> Lilac, | First emotion of love. | 2 | 1 |
| 84 | <i>Chief and stout</i> Lily — white, | Purity. | 6 | 1 |
| 85 | <i>Chief and stout</i> Lily of the Valley, | The heart withering in secret. | 6 | 1 |
| 86 | <i>Decorated and dozing</i> Locust, | Affection beyond the grave. | 17 | 10 |
| 87 | <i>Decorated and rich</i> Lupine, | Dejection, Sorrow. | 17 | 4 |
| 88 | <i>Dozing and modern</i> London Pride, | Frivolity. | 10 | 3 |
| 89 | <i>Dutch and tame</i> Mallows, | Sweet disposition. | 16 | 13 |
| 90 | <i>Fine and stout</i> Maple, | Reserve. | 8 | 1 |
| 91 | <i>Tabby and rich</i> Marigold, | Contempt. | 19 | 4 |
| 92 | <i>Tidy and modern</i> Mignonette, | Moral and intellectual beauty. | 11 | 3 |
| 93 | <i>Dutch and dozing</i> Mimosa, | Sensitiveness. | 16 | 10 |
| 94 | <i>Known and new</i> Moss, | Maternal love. | 22 | 2 |
| 95 | <i>Tiny and stout</i> Myrtle, | Love in absence. | 12 | 1 |
| 96 | <i>Fine and stout</i> Nasturtion, | Patriotism. | 8 | 1 |
| 97 | <i>Long and stout</i> Nightshade, | Dark thoughts. | 5 | 1 |
| 98 | <i>Noted and tame</i> Oak, | Hospitality. | 21 | 13 |
| 99 | <i>Long and new</i> Oleander, | Beware! | 5 | 2 |
| 100 | <i>Tiny and tiny</i> Orange Flowers, | Woman's worth. | 12 | 12 |
| 101 | <i>Long and stout</i> Pansy, | Tender and pleasant thoughts. | 5 | 1 |
| 102 | <i>Dutch and new</i> Passion Flower, | Religious fervor. | 16 | 2 |
| 103 | <i>Decorated and rich</i> Pea — everlasting, | Wilt thou go? | 17 | 4 |
| 104 | <i>Decorated and rich</i> Sweet Pea, | Departure. | 17 | 4 |
| 105 | <i>Tiny and stout</i> Peach Blossom, | I am your captive. | 12 | 1 |
| 106 | <i>Long and stout</i> Petunia, | Thou art less proud than they deem. | 5 | 1 |
| 107 | <i>Tame and modern</i> Peony, | Ostentation. | 13 | 3 |
| 108 | <i>Long and stout</i> Phlox, | Our souls are united. | 5 | 1 |
| 109 | <i>Noted and Dutch</i> Pine, | Time and faith. | 21 | 16 |
| 110 | <i>Dozing and new</i> Pink — white, | Lovely and pure affection. | 10 | 2 |
| 111 | <i>Dozing and new</i> Pink — red, | Woman's love. | 10 | 2 |
| 112 | <i>Long and stout</i> Pothos, | Confidence. | 5 | 1 |
| 113 | <i>Long and stout</i> Potato, | Beneficence. | 5 | 1 |
| 114 | <i>Tame and stout</i> Poppy, | Forgetfulness. | 13 | 1 |
| 115 | <i>Long and stout</i> Primrose, | Modest worth. | 5 | 1 |
| 116 | <i>Fine and stout</i> Primrose — evening, | I am more faithful than thou. | 8 | 1 |
| 117 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose Bud, | Confession of love. | 12 | 13 |
| 118 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose — Bridal, | Happy love. | 12 | 13 |
| 119 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose — Burgundy, | Simplicity and beauty. | 12 | 13 |
| 120 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose — Damask, | Bashful love. | 12 | 13 |
| 121 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose — Moss, | Superior merit. | 12 | 13 |
| 122 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose — Multiflora, | Grace. | 12 | 13 |
| 123 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose — White, | Too young to love. | 12 | 13 |
| 124 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Rose — Red Leaved, | Diffidence. | 12 | 13 |
| 125 | <i>New and stout</i> Sage, | Domestic virtues. | 2 | 1 |
| 126 | <i>Daring and new</i> Snapdragon, | You are dazzling, but dangerous. | 14 | 2 |
| 127 | <i>Long and modern</i> Snow Ball, | Thoughts of heaven. | 5 | 3 |
| 128 | <i>Chief and stout</i> Snowdrop, | I am not a summer friend. | 6 | 1 |
| 129 | <i>Chief and stout</i> Star of Bethlehem, | Let us follow Jesus. | 6 | 1 |
| 130 | <i>Tiny and tame</i> Strawberry, | Perfect excellence. | 12 | 13 |
| 131 | <i>Long and modern</i> Sumach, | Splendid misery. | 5 | 3 |
| 132 | <i>Tabby and modern</i> Sun Flower, | Smile on me still. | 19 | 3 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|----|----|
| 133 | <i>Dozing and new Sweet William</i> , | Gallantry. | 10 | 2 |
| 134 | <i>Tiny and stout Syringa</i> — Carolina, . . . | Memory. | 12 | 1 |
| 135 | <i>Tabby and stout Thistle</i> , | Never forget. | 19 | 1 |
| 136 | <i>Chief and stout Tulip</i> , | Beautiful eyes. | 6 | 1 |
| 137 | <i>Daring and stout Verbena</i> , | Sensibility. | 14 | 1 |
| 138 | <i>Long and stout Violet</i> , | Faithfulness. | 5 | 1 |
| 139 | <i>Modern and new Vernal Grass</i> , | Poor, but happy. | 3 | 2 |
| 140 | <i>Daring and new Wall Flower</i> , | Fidelity in misfortune. | 14 | 2 |
| 141 | <i>Tame and stout Water Lily</i> , | Eloquence. | 13 | 1 |
| 142 | <i>Noted and new Willow</i> , | Forsaken. | 21 | 2 |
| 143 | <i>Rich and new Witch Hazel</i> , | A spell. | 4 | 2 |
| 144 | <i>Long and new Woodbine</i> , | Fraternal love. | 5 | 1 |
| 145 | <i>Tabby and tidy Yarrow</i> , | A cure for the heartache. | 19 | 11 |
| 146 | <i>Tabby and new Zinnia</i> , | I mourn your absence. | 19 | 2 |

EXERCISES IN THE MEMORY OF NAMES.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

To be memorized by being associated with the symbols.

☞ Should the pupil form an indicating word for the date of the founding of these institutions, the figure 1 for thousands might be understood, and not expressed by a word.

The colleges marked thus, *, are under the direction of the Baptists; thus, †, Episcopalians; thus, ‡, Methodists; thus, §, Catholics.

| | WHEN FOUNDED. |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me., <i>has never produced a greater poet than</i> Cowper , | 1794 |
| 2 Waterville,* | Waterville, Me. 1820 |
| 3 Dartmouth, | Hanover, N. H. 1769 |
| 4 University of Vermont, | Burlington, Vt. 1791 |
| 5 Middlebury, | Middlebury, Vt. 1800 |
| 6 Norwich University, | Norwich, Ct. 1834 |
| 7 Harvard University, | Cambridge, Ms. 1638 |
| 8 Williams, | Williamstown, Ms. 1793 |
| 9 Amherst, | Amherst, Ms. 1821 |
| 10 Holy Cross,§ | Worcester, Ms. 1843 |
| 11 Brown University,* | Providence, R. I. 1764 |
| 12 Yale, | New Haven, Ct. 1700 |
| 13 Trinity,† | Hartford, Ct. 1824 |
| 14 Wesleyan University,‡ | Middletown, Ct. 1831 |
| 15 Columbia,‡ | New York, N. Y. 1824 |
| 16 Union, | Schenectady, N. Y. 1795 |
| 17 Hamilton, | Clinton, N. Y. 1812 |
| 18 Madison University,* | Hamilton, N. Y. 1819 |
| 19 Geneva,† | Geneva, N. Y. 1823 |
| 20 University of New York, | New York, N. Y. 1831 |
| 21 St. John's,§ | Rose Hill, N. Y. 1843 |
| 22 College of New Jersey, | Princeton, N. J. 1746 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------|
| 23 Rutgers, | New Brunswick, N. J. | 1770 |
| 24 University of Pennsylvania, | Philadelphia, Pa. | 1755 |
| 25 Dickinson, ‡ | Carlisle, Pa. | 1783 |
| 26 Jefferson, | Canonsburg, Pa. | 1802 |
| 27 Washington, | Washington, Pa. | 1806 |
| 28 Alleghany, ‡ | Meadville, Pa. | 1815 |
| 29 Pennsylvania, | Gettysburg, Pa. | 1832 |
| 30 Lafayette, | Easton, Pa. | 1822 |
| 31 Marshall, | Mercersburg, Pa. | 1836 |
| 32 Western University of Pennsylvania, .. | Pittsburg, Pa. | 1819 |
| 33 Delaware, | Newark, Del. | 1833 |
| 34 St. John's, | Annapolis, Md. | 1784 |
| 35 St. Mary's, § | Baltimore, Md. | 1799 |
| 36 Mount St. Mary's, § | Emmetsburg, Md. | 1830 |
| 37 St. James, | Near Hagersown, Md. | 1842 |
| 38 Georgetown, § | Georgetown, D. C. | 1789 |
| 39 Columbian, * | Washington, D. C. | 1821 |
| 40 William and Mary's, † | Williamsburg, Va. | 1693 |
| 41 Hampden-Sidney, | Prince Edward Co., Va. | 1783 |
| 42 Washington, | Lexington, Va. | 1812 |
| 43 University of Virginia, | Charlottesville, Va. | 1819 |
| 44 Randolph-Macon, ‡ | Boydton, Va. | 1832 |
| 45 Emory and Henry, ‡ | Glade Spring, Va. | 1839 |
| 46 Rector, * | Proutytown, Va. | 1839 |
| 47 Bethany, | Bethany, Va. | 1840 |
| 48 University of North Carolina, | Chapel Hill, N. C. | 1789 |
| 49 Davidson, | Mecklenburg Co., N. C. | 1838 |
| 50 Wake Forest, | Wake Forest, N. C. | 1838 |
| 51 Charleston, | Charleston, S. C. | 1795 |
| 52 South Carolina, | Columbia, S. C. | 1804 |
| 53 Franklin, | Athens, Ga. | 1785 |
| 54 Oglethorpe, | Midway, Ga. | 1836 |
| 55 Emory ‡ | Oxford, Ga. | 1837 |
| 56 Mercer University, * | Penfield, Ga. | |
| 57 Christ College and Episcopal Institute, .. | Montpelier, Ga. | 1839 |
| 58 University of Alabama, | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | 1828 |
| 59 La Grange, | La Grange, Ala. | 1831 |
| 60 Spring Hill, § | Spring Hill, Ala. | 1830 |
| 61 Centenary, ‡ | Brandon Springs, Miss. | 1841 |
| 62 Oakland, | Oakland, Miss. | 1831 |
| 63 Louisiana, | Jackson, La. | 1825 |
| 64 St. Charles, § | Grand Coteau, La. | |
| 65 Baton Rouge, | Baton Rouge, La. | 1838 |
| 66 Franklin, | Opelousas, La. | 1839 |
| 67 Greenville, | Greenville, Tenn. | 1794 |
| 68 Washington, | Washington Co., Tenn. | 1794 |
| 69 University of Nashville, | Nashville, Tenn. | 1806 |
| 70 Franklin, | Nashville, Tenn. | 1844 |
| 71 East Tennessee, | Knoxville, Tenn. | 1807 |
| 72 Cumberland University, | Lebanon, Tenn. | 1825 |
| 73 Jackson, | Near Columbia, Tenn. | 1830 |
| 74 Transylvania, ‡ | Lexington, Ky. | 1798 |

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| 75 St. Joseph's,§ | Bardstown, Ky. | 1819 |
| 76 Centre, | Danville, Ky. | 1822 |
| 77 Augusta,† | Augusta, Ky. | 1825 |
| 78 Georgetown,* | Georgetown, Ky. | 1829 |
| 79 Bacon, | Harrodsburg, Ky. | 1836 |
| 80 St. Mary's,§ | Marion Co., Ky. | 1837 |
| 81 University of Ohio, | Athens, Ohio. | 1821 |
| 82 Miami University, | Oxford, Ohio. | 1809 |
| 83 Franklin, | New Athens, Ohio. | 1825 |
| 84 Western Reserve, | Ravenna, Ohio. | 1826 |
| 85 Kenyon,† | Gambier, Ohio. | 1826 |
| 86 Granville,* | Granville, Ohio. | 1832 |
| 87 Marietta, | Marietta, Ohio. | 1832 |
| 88 Oberlin Institute, | Oberlin, Ohio. | 1834 |
| 89 Cincinnati, | Cincinnati, Ohio. | 1819 |
| 90 Woodward, | Cincinnati, Ohio. | |
| 91 St. Xavier,§ | Cincinnati, Ohio. | 1831 |
| 92 Ohio Wesleyan University, | Delaware, Ohio. | 1844 |
| 93 Indiana University, | Bloomington, Ia. | 1827 |
| 94 St. Gabriel's, | Vincennes, Ia. | |
| 95 Madison University, | South Hanover, Ia. | 1829 |
| 96 Wabash, | Crawfordsville, Ia. | 1833 |
| 97 Indiana Asbury University,† | Crawfordsville, Ia. | 1839 |
| 98 Illinois, | Jacksonville, Ill. | 1829 |
| 99 Shurtleff,* | Upper Alton, Ill. | 1835 |
| 100 Knox Manual-Labor, | Galesburg, Ill. | 1837 |
| 101 McKendree, | Lebanon, Ill. | 1834 |
| 102 Jubilee,† | Near Peoria, Ill. | 1839 |
| 103 University of St. Louis,§ | St. Louis, Mo. | 1829 |
| 104 Kemper,† | St. Louis, Mo. | |
| 105 St. Mary's,§ | Barrens, Mo. | 1830 |
| 106 Masonic, | Marion, Mo. | 1831 |
| 107 Missouri University, | Columbia, Mo. | 1840 |
| 108 St. Charles,§ | St. Charles, Mo. | 1839 |
| 109 Fayette, | Fayette, Mo. | |
| 110 Michigan University, | Ann Arbor, Mich. | 1837 |
| 111 Marshall, | Marshall, Mich. | |
| 112 St. Philip's,§ | Near Detroit, Mich. | 1839 |

NAMES OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The following names are introduced here, not only for exercise in memorizing isolated words, but with the hope that their perusal may awaken a desire to know their *signification*, in a better knowledge of the arts and sciences to which they relate.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Acoustics. | 7 Archery. | 13 Botany. | 19 Dialectics. |
| 2 Aeronautics. | 8 Architecture. | 14 Casuistry. | 20 Dialling. |
| 3 Agriculture. | 9 Arithmetic. | 15 Chemistry. | 21 Dynamics. |
| 4 Alchemy. | 10 Astrology. | 16 Chirography. | 22 Electricity. |
| 5 Algebra. | 11 Astronomy. | 17 Chronology. | 23 Elocution. |
| 6 Anatomy. | 12 Book-keeping. | 18 Craniology. | 24 Entomology. |

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| 25 Ethics. | 38 Ichthyology. | 51 Navigation. | 64 Pneumatics. |
| 26 Etymology. | 39 Jurisprudence. | 52 Optics. | 65 Politics. |
| 27 Galvanism. | 40 Lithography. | 53 Ornithology. | 66 Rhetoric. |
| 28 Geography. | 41 Logic. | 54 Orthoepey. | 67 Sculpture. |
| 29 Geology. | 42 Magic. | 55 Orthography. | 68 Statistics. |
| 30 Geometry. | 43 Magnetism. | 56 Osteology. | 69 Stenography. |
| 31 Geoponics. | 44 Mathematics. | 57 Pathology. | 70 Surgery. |
| 32 Grammar. | 45 Mechanics. | 58 Pharmacy. | 71 Tactics. |
| 33 Gymnastics. | 46 Metaphysics. | 59 Philology. | 72 Theology. |
| 34 Harmonics. | 47 Meteorology. | 60 Philosophy. | 73 Topography. |
| 35 Horology. | 48 Mineralogy. | 61 Physic. | 74 Trigonometry. |
| 36 Horticulture. | 49 Mnemonics. | 62 Physics. | 75 Typography. |
| 37 Hydraulics. | 50 Music. | 63 Physiology. | 76 Zoology. |

EXERCISES IN COMMITTING SHORT SENTENCES.

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| 1 Actions speak louder than words. | 26 Least said, soonest mended. |
| 2 All is not gold that glitters. | 27 Necessity knows no law. |
| 3 A straw shows which way the wind blows. | 28 No man is wise at all hours. |
| 4 A burned child dreads the fire. | 29 Practice makes perfect. |
| 5 A drowning man will catch at a straw. | 30 Think twice before you speak once. |
| 6 A friend in need is a friend indeed. | 31 They that know nothing fear nothing. |
| 7 A rolling stone gathers no moss. | 32 Time and tide wait for no man. |
| 8 A good conscience is the best friend. | 33 To err is human; to forgive, divine. |
| 9 A word to the wise is sufficient. | 34 The truth is not always to be told. |
| 10 Beauty is a blossom, and no inheritance. | 35 Time is the devourer of all things. |
| 11 Better suffer wrong than do wrong. | 36 The darkest time is just before day. |
| 12 Better felt than seen or said. | 37 Union is strength. |
| 13 Better bend than break. | 38 What man has done, man may do. |
| 14 Bought wit is best, if not bought too dear. | 39 We are spirits clad in veils. |
| 15 Better late than never. | 40 A place for every thing, and every thing in its place. |
| 16 Circumstances alter cases. | 41 A penny saved is as good as a penny earned. |
| 17 Children and fools speak the truth. | 42 Contentment crowns where fortune frowns. |
| 18 Evil to him who evil thinks. | 43 Drive your business, and not let your business drive you. |
| 19 Every thing is beautiful in its season. | 44 Early to bed and early to rise |
| 20 Great men are not always wise. | Is the way to be healthy, wealthy and wise. |
| 21 Great bodies move slow. | 45 Hearts may agree, though heads may differ. |
| 22 Honesty is the best policy. | |
| 23 Haste makes waste. | |
| 24 Know thyself. | |
| 25 Look before you leap. | |

These proverbs are beautifully commented on in a work recently published, called "Common and Scripture Proverbs examined," by William Porter.

EXERCISES IN COMMITTING LONGER SENTENCES.

[From "Gems of Wisdom."]

- 1 A divided family can no more stand than a divided commonwealth.
- 2 A fault once denied, is twice committed.
- 3 A fool loseth his estate before he finds his folly.
- 4 A good man can never be miserable, nor a wicked man happy.
- 5 A guilty conscience never thinketh itself safe.
- 6 A jest driven too far, brings home hate or scorn.
- 7 A joke never gains over an enemy, but often loses a friend.
- 8 A little wrong done to another, is a great wrong done to ourselves.
- 9 A man that keeps riches, and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold, and eats thistles.
- 10 A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder.
- 11 A wise man's thoughts walk within him, but a fool's without him.
- 12 A wise man makes all his passions subservient to his reason.
- 13 All fools are not knaves, but all knaves are fools.
- 14 An atheist has got one point beyond the devils; for they believe and tremble.
- 15 As a wise child maketh a happy father, so a wise father maketh a happy child.
- 16 As you are never sure of an hour, never squander away a minute.
- 17 At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes out.
- 18 A solitary life hath no charms for an ambitious mind.
- 19 Avarice is always poor, but poor by her own fault.
- 20 A good life does not silence calumny, but it certainly disarms it.
- 21 A man that has no virtue in himself, envieth it in others.
- 22 A wise man endeavors to shine in himself, a fool to outshine others.
- 23 A gentle reply to scurrilous language is the most severe revenge.
- 24 Be a friend to thyself, and others will be so too.
- 25 Be lively, but not light; solid, but not sad.
- 26 Better is a portion in a wife than with a wife.
- 27 Better have an old man to humor, than a young rake to break your heart.
- 28 Breaking your faith may gain you riches, but never get you glory.
- 29 By others' faults wise men correct their own.
- 30 Children have wide ears and long tongues.
- 31 Cleanliness is both decent and advantageous.
- 32 Confine your tongue, or else it will confine you.
- 33 Covetous and envious men are never at rest.
- 34 Craft must have clothes, but truth loves to go naked.
- 35 Death hath nothing terrible in it, but what life hath made so.
- 36 Debt is the worst poverty.
- 37 Delight in and frequent the company of good men.
- 38 Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.
- 39 Do nothing to-day that you will repent of to-morrow.
- 40 Every fool can find faults that a great many wise men can't remedy.
- 41 Every moment of time is a monument of mercy.
- 42 Experience is the best adviser, but it is better to learn by others than our own.
- 43 Fear may keep a man out of danger, but courage only can support him in it.
- 44 Few envy the merit of others that have any of their own.
- 45 Fools may sometimes give wise men counsel.
- 46 Forget your own good deeds, but not another's.
- 47 Galled horses can't endure the comb.
- 48 Good jests bite like lambs, not like dogs.

- 49 Good men are happy both in life and death ; the wicked in neither.
- 50 Good works will never save you, but you can never be saved without them.
- 51 He declares himself guilty, who justifies himself before accusation.
- 52 He is unworthy to live, who lives only for himself.
- 53 He that finds a thing, steals it if he endeavors not to restore it.
- 54 He that makes himself an ass, must not take it ill if men ride him.
- 55 He that hinders not a mischief when it is in his power, is guilty of it.
- 56 He that walks only by the light of nature, walks in darkness.
- 57 He that is little in his own eyes, will not be troubled to be thought so in others.
- 58 He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.
- 59 He that scoffs at the crooked, had need go very upright himself.
- 60 He that has revenge in his power, and does not use it, is the greater man.
- 61 He that always complains is never pitied.
- 62 Honesty is more commended than practised.
- 63 Hypocritical piety is double iniquity.
- 64 I envy the happiness of none, because I am contented with my own.
- 65 If favors place a man above his equals, his fall places him below them.
- 66 If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small.
- 67 If you can say no good, say no ill, of your neighbors.
- 68 If you would be little in temptation, be much in prayer.
- 69 It is a common plea of wickedness to call temptation destiny.
- 70 It is better to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him.
- 71 It is common, says Tacitus, to esteem most what is most unknown.
- 72 It is safer to be humble with one talent than to be proud with ten.
- 73 Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you.
- 74 Knowledge is the treasure, but judgment the treasurer, of a wise man.
- 75 Learning is preferable to riches, and virtue to both.
- 76 Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before action.
- 77 Liberality is not giving largely, but giving wisely.
- 78 Life is half spent before we know what it is.
- 79 Listeners hear no good of themselves.
- 80 Love thy friend with all his faults : none are without imperfections.
- 81 Make choice of your wife by the ears, not the eyes.
- 82 Make other men's shipwrecks thy sea-marks.
- 83 Men may blush to hear what they were not ashamed to do.
- 84 Men take less care of their conscience than their reputation.
- 85 Moderation is commonly firm, and firmness commonly successful.
- 86 More credit can be thrown down in a moment, than can be built in an age.
- 87 Most men employ their first years so as to make their last miserable.
- 88 Neither look out far for troubles, nor be wholly unprovided for them.
- 89 Never accuse others to excuse thyself.
- 90 Never carry a sword in your tongue to wound the reputation of any man.
- 91 Never do that in prosperity whereof you may repent in adversity.
- 92 Next my friends, I love my enemies ; for from them I first hear of my faults.
- 93 No people can be great, who have ceased to be virtuous.
- 94 Nothing will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must be first overcome.
- 95 One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- 96 One good head is better than a great many hands.
- 97 One often repents of saying too much, but seldom of saying too little.
- 98 Only good and wise men can be friends ; others are but companions.
- 99 Omission of good is a commission of evil.
- 100 Our remembering an injury often does us more hurt than receiving it.

SCRIPTURAL PROVERBS.

- 1 A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children. — *Prov.* 13 : 22.
- 2 A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. — *Prov.* 12 : 4.
- 3 A wise son maketh a glad father. — *Prov.* 10 : 1.
- 4 A good man shall be satisfied from himself. — *Prov.* 14 : 14.
- 5 As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. — *Prov.* 25 : 25.
- 6 A soft answer turneth away wrath. — *Prov.* 15 : 1.
- 7 A merry heart doeth good like medicine. — *Prov.* 17 : 22.
- 8 A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city. — *Prov.* 18 : 19.
- 9 A false balance is not good. — *Prov.* 20 : 23.
- 10 A wise man is strong; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth strength. — *Prov.* 24 : 5.
- 11 Buy the truth, and sell it not. — *Prov.* 23 : 23.
- 12 Boast not thyself of to-morrow. — *Prov.* 27 : 1.
- 13 Before honor is humility. — *Prov.* 15 : 33.
- 14 Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right. — *Prov.* 16 : 8.
- 15 Correction is grievous unto him that forsaketh the way. — *Prov.* 15 : 10.
- 16 Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers. — *Prov.* 17 : 6.
- 17 Death and life are in the power of the tongue. — *Prov.* 18 : 21.
- 18 Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful. — *Prov.* 14 : 13.
- 19 He that winneth souls is wise. — *Prov.* 21 : 30.
- 20 He that walketh with wise men shall be wise. — *Prov.* 13 : 20.
- 21 He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding. — *Prov.* 14 : 29.
- 22 He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker. — *Prov.* 14 : 31.
- 23 He that spareth his rod hateth his son. — *Prov.* 13 : 24.
- 24 I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me. — *Prov.* 8 : 17.
- 25 In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. — *Prov.* 10 : 19.
- 26 In the multitude of counsellors there is safety. — *Prov.* 11 : 14.
- 27 Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth. — *Prov.* 27 : 2.
- 28 Righteousness exalteth a nation. — *Prov.* 14 : 34.
- 29 Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. — *Prov.* 9 : 17.
- 30 The hand of the diligent maketh rich. — *Prov.* 10 : 4.
- 31 The memory of the just is blessed. — *Prov.* 10 : 7.
- 32 The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and addeth no sorrow with it. — *Prov.* 10 : 22.
- 33 Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. — *Prov.* 11 : 21.
- 34 The hand of the diligent shall bear rule. — *Prov.* 12 : 24.
- 35 There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death. — *Prov.* 14 : 12.
- 36 The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life. — *Prov.* 14 : 27.
- 37 The righteous hath hope in his death. — *Prov.* 14 : 32.
- 38 The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness. — *Prov.* 16 : 31.
- 39 There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. — *Prov.* 18 : 24.
- 40 The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord. — *Prov.* 20 : 27.
- 41 The glory of young men is their strength. — *Prov.* 20 : 27.
- 42 To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice. — *Prov.* 21 : 3.
- 43 The prudent man looketh well to his going. — *Prov.* 14 : 15.
- 44 When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him. — *Prov.* 16 : 7.

ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY,

ACCORDING TO O. S. FOWLER.

NUMBER AND DEFINITION OF THE ORGANS.

- 1 AMATIVENESS. Sexual and connubial love.
- 2 PHILOPROGENITIVENESS. Parental love.
- 3 ADHESIVENESS. Friendship — sociability.
- A UNION FOR LIFE. Love of one only.
- 4 INHABITIVENESS. Love of home — patriotism.
- 5 CONTINUITY. Completion — one thing at a time.
- 6 COMBATIVENESS. Resistance — defence.
- 7 DESTRUCTIVENESS. Executiveness — force.
- 8 ALIMENTIVENESS. Appetite — hunger.
- 9 ACQUISITIVENESS. Frugality — accumulation.
- 10 SECRETIVENESS. Policy — management.
- 11 CAUTIOUSNESS. Prudence — provision.
- 12 APPROBATIVENESS. Ambition — display.
- 13 SELF-ESTEEM. Self-respect and confidence — dignity.
- 14 FIRMNESS. Decision — perseverance.
- 15 CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. Justice — equity.
- 16 HOPE. Expectation — enterprise.
- 17 SPIRITUALITY. Intuition — prescience — spiritual revery — communion with God.
- 18 VENERATION. Devotion — worship — respect.
- 19 BENEVOLENCE. Kindness — goodness.
- 20 CONSTRUCTIVENESS. Mechanical ingenuity.
- 21 IDEALITY. Refinement — taste — purity.
- B SUBLIMITY. Love of grandeur.
- 22 IMITATION. Copying — patterning.
- 23 MIRTHFULNESS. Jocoseness — wit — fun.
- 24 INDIVIDUALITY. Observation.
- 25 FORM. Recollection of shape.
- 26 SIZE. Measuring by the eye.
- 27 WEIGHT. Balancing — climbing.
- 28 COLOR. Judgment of colors.
- 29 ORDER. Method — system — arrangement.
- 30 CALCULATION. Mental arithmetic.
- 31 LOCALITY. Recollection of places.
- 32 EVENTUALITY. Memory of facts.
- 33 TIME. Cognizance of duration.
- 34 TUNE. Music — melody by the ear.
- 35 LANGUAGE. Expression of ideas.
- 36 CAUSALITY. Applying causes to effects.
- 37 COMPARISON. Inductive reasoning.
- C HUMAN NATURE. Perception of motives.
- D AGREEABLENESS. Pleasantness — suavity.

THE MEMORY OF PROSE AND POETRY.

IN memorizing prose and poetry, we should carefully read the piece to be committed until it is thoroughly understood, marking well the rhetorical figures or imagery, the harmony or irregularity of the sentences, and then proceed to memorize without the aid of any other rules than those which will be suggested at the time. But if it occurs, that one has a long piece to commit in a short time, and especially if there be parts of it which are hard to commit, the following rules will afford much assistance; and which we recommend, from our own experience, as a *time-saving* measure. When the piece is properly separated into lines as the sense suggests, proceed to establish a relation between each line, and the symbol which corresponds in number to the line. The symbol then becomes a *counter-prompter*, by which each sentence or line can be called up whenever its counter-prompter is named. Take the following paragraph as an example:—

“As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage round the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riven by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, binding up its shattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is a mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.” — IRVING.

ANALYZED.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage round the oak, | Gig, |
| 2. and been lifted by it into sunshine, | Cricketer, |
| 3. will, | Urn, |
| 4. when the hardy plant is riven by the thunderbolt, | Banner, |
| 5. cling around it with its caressing tendrils, | Girdle, |
| 6. binding up the shattered boughs; | Judge, |
| 7. so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, | Dog, |
| 8. who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, | Cane, |
| 9. should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, | Puma, |
| 10. winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, | Chair, |
| 11. tenderly supporting the drooping head, | Quail, |
| 12. and binding up the broken heart. | Quack. |

We know it will be said by the objector, “I see no relation between the lines and the symbols.” This is granted, and *fictitious* relations must be formed. A fictitious relation is equally as impressive as a philosophical one; and often, as all experience will testify, the more *ludicrous* the more impressive.

It is only necessary to associate some leading word or idea in the line, with the *prompter*. Thus, in the first line, make it an *oak gig*; in the second, lift the *cricket* into sunshine; in the third, place “*will*” on the *urn*; in the fourth, shiver the *banner* all to pieces with the *thunderbolt*; in the fifth, let the *girdle* *cling around* like caressing tendrils; in the sixth, let the *judge* bind up and *set right* the shattered boughs; in the seventh, let the beautiful ordination of Providence suggest to us how we are provided with harmless, domestic animals, like the watchful and affectionate *dog*; in the eighth, we have suggested to us that some wear a *cane*, from *dependence*, and some for an *ornament*; in the ninth, we have suggested that man is liable to be leaped upon by some *sudden calamity*, like the voracious *puma*; in the tenth, woman is represented as offering more solace than an easy or *dozing chair*; in the eleventh, she is treating him

tenderly, as we must the timid *quail*; and in the twelfth line, unlike the *attempts* of a *quack*, she is really binding up the broken heart.

Now at all this we expect some will sneer; while others will enter heartily into it, and by its aid save much valuable time. If they are to commit a long piece, merely for declamation or otherwise, by bringing the imagination into exercise in this way, they will increase the vividness of the impression on their retentive faculties, and thereby aid the memory. It is the *result*, then, that finally remains, while all that is ludicrous or uncongenial with the most refined mental culture escapes from the mind.

POETRY.—The same plan should be pursued in memorizing poetry, which is already divided into lines. If it be in couplets, the similarity of sound in the terminating words makes the two lines almost the same to the memory as if they were but one, the one being a *prompter* to the recollection of the other; but when, as in the following example, no aid is derived from similar sounds in the terminations, a prompting symbol should be employed for each line.

- 1 “Oh! how canst thou renounce the boundless store
- 2 Of bliss, that nature to her votary yields!
- 3 The warbling woodlands, the resounding shore,
- 4 The pomp of groves, the garniture of fields;
- 5 All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
- 6 And all that echoes to the breath of even;
- 7 All that the mountain’s sheltering bosom shields,
- 8 And all the dread magnificence of heaven,—
- 9 Oh! how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven!”

While, on the other hand, those beautiful lines of Addison, although more than fifty in number, will be remembered best by making the different topics of thought the only prompters.

“When all thy mercies, O my God!
 My rising soul surveys,
 Transported with the view, I’m lost
 In wonder, love, and praise.”

Rhyming has long been employed as a means of aiding the memory. How many, for example, have recurred the hundredth time to the following lines, to determine the number of days in each month!

“Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 February hath twenty-eight alone,
 And all the rest have thirty-one;
 Except in leap year, then in fine,
 February’s days are twenty-nine.”

Dr. Watts gives it as his opinion, that many a person has preserved himself from gluttony, and the pains and diseases consequent upon it, by having the following sentiment placed in rhyme:—

“To be easy all night,
 Let your supper be light;
 Or else you’ll complain
 Of a stomach in pain.”

The following grammatical couplets should be committed by every child into whose hand this book may fall. If symbols be resorted to, only one should be employed for two lines : —

1. "Three little words we often see,
Are ARTICLES, *a, an, and the.*
2. ADJECTIVES tell the kind of noun,
As *great, small, pretty, white or brown.*
3. A NOUN's the name of any thing,
As *school or garden, hoop or swing.*
4. Instead of nouns the PRONOUNS stand,
John's head, *his* face, *my* arm, *your* hand.
5. VERBS tell of something being done,
To *read, write, count, sing, jump, or run.*
6. How things are done the ADVERBS tell,
As *slowly, quickly, ill, or well.*
7. CONJUNCTIONS join the words together,
As men *and* women, wind *or* weather.
8. The PREPOSITION stands before
A noun — as *in* or *through* a door.
9. The INTERJECTION shows surprise,
As *oh!* how pretty! *ah!* how wise!
The whole are called nine Parts of Speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking, teach."

The same style of rhyming is here introduced, not only for its use as an exercise, but for the sake of making all who will encounter the small labor of committing it, familiar with the name, order, and character of the several books of the Bible.

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

In Genesis the world was made by God's creative hand ;
In Exodus the Hebrews marched to gain the Promised Land ;
Leviticus contains the law, holy, and just, and good ;
Numbers records the tribes enrolled — all sons of Abraham's blood.
Moses, in Deuteronomy, recounts God's mighty deeds ;
Brave Joshua into Canaan's land the host of Israel leads.
In Judges their rebellion oft provokes the Lord to smite,
But Ruth records the faith of one well pleasing in his sight.
In First and Second Samuel of Jesse's son we read,
Ten tribes in First and Second Kings revolted from his seed.
The First and Second Chronicles see Judah captive made ;
But Ezra leads a remnant back by princely Cyrus' aid.
The city walls of Zion Nehemiah builds again,
While Esther saves her people from plots of wicked men.
In Job we read how faith will live beneath affliction's rod,
And David's Psalms are precious songs to every child of God.
The Proverbs like a goodly string of choicest pearls appear ;
Ecclesiastes teaches men how vain are all things here.
The mystic Song of Solomon exalts sweet Sharon's Rose ;
While Christ the Saviour and the King the "rapt Isaiah" shows.

The warning Jeremiah — apostate Israel scorns ;
 His plaintive lamentations their awful downfall mourns.
 Ezekiel tells in wondrous words of dazzling mysteries ;
 While kings and empires yet to come Daniel in vision sees.
 Of judgment and of mercy Hosea loves to tell ;
 Joel describes the blessed days when God with man shall dwell.
 Among Tekoa's herdsmen Amos received his call ;
 While Obadiah prophesies of Edom's final fall.
 Jonah enshrines a wondrous type of Christ our risen Lord ;
 Micah pronounces Judah lost — lost, but again restored ;
 Nahum declares on Nineveh just judgment shall be poured.
 A view of Chaldea's coming doom Habakkuk's visions give ;
 Next Zephaniah warns the Jews to turn, repent, and live.
 Haggai wrote to those who saw the temple built again,
 And Zechariah prophesied of Christ's triumphant reign.
 Malachi was the last who touched the high prophetic chord ;
 Its final notes sublimely show "the coming of the Lord."
 Matthew, and Mark, and Luke, and John, the holy Gospels wrote,
 Describing how the Saviour died, his life, and all he taught.
 Acts prove how God the apostles owned with signs in every place ;
 St. Paul, in Romans, teaches us how man is saved by grace.
 The apostle, in Corinthians, instructs, exhorts, reproves ;
 Galatians shows that faith in Christ *alone* the Father loves.
 Ephesians and Philippians tell what Christians ought to be ;
 Colossians bids us live to God and for eternity.
 In Thessalonians we are taught the Lord will come from heaven ;
 In Timothy and Titus a bishop's rule is given.
 Philemon marks a Christian's love, which only Christians know ;
 Hebrews reveals the Gospel prefigured by the law ;
 James teaches without holiness faith is but vain and dead ;
 St. Peter points the narrow way in which the saints are led.
 John in his three epistles on love delights to dwell ;
 St. Jude gives awful warning of judgment, wrath, and hell.
 And Revelation prophesies of that tremendous scene
 When Christ the Judge shall come to sit upon his throne.

The following lines will be committed sooner by the aid of symbols : —

AT HOME, SWEET HOME.

When burns the fireside brightest,
 Cheering the social breast,
 Where beats the fond heart lightest,
 Its humble hopes possessed ?
 Where is the hour of sadness
 With meek-eyed patience borne ? —
 Worth more than those of gladness,
 Which mirth's gay cheeks adorn ? —
 Pleasure is marked with fleetness
 To those who ever roam,
 While grief itself has sweetness
 At home — sweet home !

There blend the ties that strengthen
 Our hearts in hours of grief —
 The silver links that lengthen
 Joy's visits when most brief:
 There, eyes, in all their splendor,
 Are vocal to the heart;
 And glances, bright and tender,
 Fresh eloquence impart.
 Then dost thou sigh for pleasure?
 Oh! do not wildly roam,
 But seek that hidden treasure
 At home — sweet home!

Does pure religion charm thee,
 Far more than aught below?
 Would'st thou that she should arm thee
 Against the hour of woe?
 Her dwelling is not only
 In temples built for prayer;
 For home itself is lonely,
 Unless her smiles be there:
 Wherever we may wander,
 'Tis all in vain we roam,
 If worshipless her altar
 At home — sweet home!

THE MEMORY OF FIGURES.

THE memorizing of isolated or great sums of figures should be regarded as an intellectual amusement, rather than as serving a very practical purpose. Those lecturers who have displayed upon a black-board the "RATIO OF THE DIAMETER TO THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE CIRCLE," as a demonstration of the adaptation of mnemonic rules to *mathematics*, have only aimed to awaken the marvellous, raise hopes for disappointment, and take the people's money on *false pretences*. As soon as any one learns the *figure alphabet*, or numerical key, words can be substituted for figures, and made into sentences, in a way that will not only enable one to replace a long list of figures, when they have been removed from the black-board, but to tell the *numerical order* of each figure, calling it by name. Any piece of prose or poetry which may have been committed, can be converted into figures the hundredth time, by which an apparent show is made of a great memory of figures, and "adaptation to mathematics," as well as in the *ratio of the diameter*. How far mnemonic rules can be made to aid in retaining propositions in some of the higher branches of mathematics, we will not pretend to determine; and while we would object to having unprincipled lecturers bring mnemonic rules into disrepute, by claiming too much for them, we would not object to the memorizing of figures merely as an exercise.

RATIO OF THE DIAMETER TO THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE CIRCLE.

The following Ratio of the Diameter should be converted into letters and words, and placed in as many *series* as there are *tens* of figures; having only nine figures in the 1st

series, each succeeding series will begin with the 10, 20, 30, and so on; so that, if the series can be remembered, each figure in the series can be determined by decomposing the sentence, and translating it into figures. Any one who will take the trouble to make *indicating sentences* to fit the 15 series, can not only remember all the following figures, but answer correctly when the figure standing against any of the following numbers is called for.

As 3 is to 9, or as 7 is to 21, so is the *diameter to the circumference of the circle* — but there is an allowance to be made, as the mechanics say, because of the impossibility of making a *perfect* circle, so that they oftener say 3 times 7 are 22 than otherwise. The following figures are the fractional parts of an inch, foot, or yard, as the case may be :

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 1 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 9 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 7 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | | | | | |

EXAMPLES. — My dear tall Benny *is in* jail! — 3.14159265.

My love, *I* beg, bemoan *the* move — 3589793238.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF INDICATING WORDS.

THE learner by this time sees, that, in applying this system to the daily occurrences of life, he will have occasion for supplying many *indicating words*. He will, however, find no difficulty in this, after a little practice. To afford some facilities to new beginners, we have arranged a list of words from which selections may be made, until it is found easier to compose a word than to look for it here.

It will be seen that we have given but one word to a number. We recommend that the student should see how many others he can supply for each of the given numbers. This exercise will make one familiar with words, and also with *word-making*.

In composing indicating words, we not unfrequently find it easier to take two words of one syllable than one word of two or more syllables; in the former case, the first word should be an adjective, and the last a noun.

When it is not convenient to compose a word or phrase that will express all the figures of a date, it should not be overlooked, that many dates are as well understood without representing the figure 1 by a consonant-sound; thus, —

The Florida war begun *by a quarrel with one family*, 1835.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Tea. | 37 Mug. | 73 Comb. | 109 Disobey. | 145 Trial. | 181 Defeat. |
| 2 Inn. | 38 Muff. | 74 Crew. | 110 Dates. | 146 Torch. | 182 Divine. |
| 3 May. | 39 Map. | 75 Gale. | 111 Edited. | 147 Door-key. | 183 Defame. |
| 4 Ray. | 40 Rose. | 76 Cash. | 112 Tighten. | 148 Turf. | 184 Devour. |
| 5 Lie. | 41 Riot. | 77 Cake. | 113 Diadem. | 149 Trap. | 185 Hateful. |
| 6 Shoe. | 42 Rain. | 78 Calf. | 114 Daughter. | 150 Hotels. | 186 White fish. |
| 7 Cow. | 43 Rum. | 79 Cap. | 115 Detail. | 151 Daylight. | 187 White fog. |
| 8 Foe. | 44 Error. | 80 Face. | 116 Dotage. | 152 Outline. | 190 Types. |
| 9 Pew. | 45 Rail. | 81 Foot. | 117 Idiotic. | 153 Dilemma. | 191 Debate. |
| 10 Dice. | 46 Rage. | 82 Fan. | 118 Dative. | 154 Dollar. | 192 Deepen. |
| 11 Tide. | 47 Rug. | 83 Fame. | 119 Dye-tub. | 155 Delilah. | 193 Day-beam. |
| 12 Tune. | 48 Roof. | 84 Fire. | 120 Witness. | 156 Deluge. | 194 Dipper. |
| 13 Time. | 49 Rope. | 85 Veil. | 121 Dandy. | 157 Wedlock. | 195 Table. |
| 14 Tear. | 50 Hills. | 86 Fish. | 122 Eighty-nine. | 158 Twelve. | 196 Debauchee. |
| 15 Dial. | 51 Light. | 87 Fog. | 123 Athenæum. | 159 Tulip. | 197 Tobacco. |
| 16 Ditch. | 52 Lion. | 88 Fife. | 124 Dinner. | 160 Dishes. | 198 Typify. |
| 17 Deck. | 53 Lime. | 89 Fop. | 125 Tunnel. | 161 Digit. | 199 White baby. |
| 18 Dove. | 54 Liar. | 90 Bees. | 126 Tonnage. | 162 Addition. | 200 Noses. |
| 19 Type. | 55 Lily. | 91 Bud. | 127 Tongue. | 163 Dodge 'em. | 201 Nest. |
| 20 News. | 56 Ledge. | 92 Bone. | 128 Do enough. | 164 Teacher. | 202 Unison. |
| 21 Note. | 57 Lock. | 93 Beam. | 129 Danube. | 165 Die in jail. | 203 Unseam. |
| 22 Nun. | 58 Leaf. | 94 Pair. | 130 Times. | 166 Adjudge. | 204 Answer. |
| 23 Name. | 59 Lip. | 95 Pain. | 131 Timed. | 167 Woodchuck. | 205 Nicely. |
| 24 Nero. | 60 Cheese. | 96 Peach. | 132 Domain. | 168 Dashy foe. | 206 New sage. |
| 25 Nail. | 61 Jade. | 97 Book. | 133 Thummin. | 169 Toy-shop. | 207 Nosegay. |
| 26 Hinge. | 62 Gin. | 98 Beef. | 134 Tumor. | 170 Tax. | 208 Unsafe. |
| 27 Ink. | 63 Gem. | 99 Pipe. | 135 Wood-mill. | 171 Ticket. | 209 News-boy. |
| 28 Knife. | 64 Chair. | 100 Disease. | 136 Damage. | 172 Token. | 210 Hands. |
| 29 Nap. | 65 Shell. | 101 Deist. | 137 Time-key. | 173 Dogma. | 211 Wounded. |
| 30 Muse. | 66 Judge. | 102 Design. | 138 Tame foe. | 174 Tiger. | 212 Wanton. |
| 31 Mote. | 67 Chalk. | 103 Deism. | 139 Damp. | 175 Wood-coal. | 213 Anthem. |
| 32 Moon. | 68 Sheaf. | 104 Teaser. | 140 Address. | 176 Thick Jew. | 214 Endure. |
| 33 Mummy. | 69 Chip. | 105 Dazzle. | 141 Dart. | 177 Woodcock. | 215 Neatly. |
| 34 Mary. | 70 Geese. | 106 Wood sage. | 142 Thorn. | 178 Dog foe. | 216 Night-watch. |
| 35 Mail. | 71 Kite. | 107 Desk. | 143 Dram. | 179 Tea-cup. | 217 Indigo. |
| 36 Image. | 72 Cane. | 108 Adhesive. | 144 Terror. | 180 Advice. | 218 Notify. |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 219 Hand-bow. | 268 New sheaf. | 315 Metal. | 362 Motion. | 409 Rasp. | 456 Relish. |
| 220 Nouns. | 269 New ship. | 316 Moodish. | 363 My shame. | 410 Words. | 457 Relic. |
| 221 Noonday. | 270 New case. | 317 Emetic. | 364 Major. | 411 Irritate. | 458 Relief. |
| 222 Unknown. | 271 Naked. | 318 Motive. | 365 Mutual. | 412 Harden. | 459 Hair-lip. |
| 223 New name. | 272 New gun. | 319 Meat-pie. | 366 My judge. | 413 Redeem. | 460 Riches. |
| 224 Nunnery. | 273 Income. | 320 Means. | 367 Magic. | 414 Order. | 461 Wretched. |
| 225 New nail. | 274 Hunger. | 321 Monday. | 368 My chief. | 415 Riddle. | 462 Oration. |
| 226 New notch. | 275 Angle. | 322 Minion. | 369 My shop. | 416 Radish. | 463 Hero chum. |
| 228 Nineveh. | 276 Engage. | 323 My name. | 370 Mix. | 417 Heretic. | 464 Archer. |
| 230 Enemies. | 277 New cook. | 324 Minor. | 371 Maggot. | 418 Ratify. | 465 Rochelle. |
| 231 Inmate. | 278 New cough. | 325 Manly. | 372 Mahogany. | 419 Orthoepey. | 466 Hero-judge. |
| 232 Inhuman. | 279 New cap. | 326 Manage. | 373 May game. | 420 Horns. | 467 Re-shake. |
| 233 No ma'am. | 280 Knives. | 327 Monkey. | 374 Maker. | 421 Earned. | 468 Rich foe. |
| 234 Namer. | 281 Unfit. | 328 My knife. | 375 Mingle. | 422 Renown. | 469 Worship. |
| 235 Animal. | 282 Uneven. | 329 Man or boy. | 376 Muggish. | 423 Uranium. | 470 Rocks. |
| 236 New match. | 283 Infamy. | 330 Mummies. | 377 My cook. | 424 Runner. | 471 Rocket. |
| 237 New mug. | 284 Unfair. | 331 Mammoth. | 378 My calf. | 425 Tunnel. | 472 Reckon. |
| 238 New muff. | 285 Novel. | 332 Mammon. | 379 Magpie. | 426 Orange. | 473 Requiem. |
| 239 New map. | 286 New fish. | 333 My mamma. | 380 Muffs. | 427 Rank. | 474 Require. |
| 240 Honors. | 287 New fig. | 334 Memory. | 381 My foot. | 428 Run off. | 475 Regale. |
| 241 New word. | 288 New life. | 335 Mammalia. | 382 Muffin. | 429 Rainbow. | 476 Roguish. |
| 242 New urn. | 289 New fop. | 336 Mummish. | 383 My fame. | 430 Rooms. | 477 Rye-cake. |
| 243 New rum. | 290 New bees. | 337 Mimic. | 384 Mover. | 431 Remedy. | 478 Hero's cough. |
| 244 Narrower. | 291 New boot. | 338 My muff. | 385 Muffle. | 432 Remain. | 479 War-cap. |
| 245 Enrol. | 292 New pin. | 339 Mump. | 386 May fish. | 433 Arm to me. | 480 Refuse. |
| 246 Nourish. | 293 New boom. | 340 Mercy. | 387 Move or go. | 434 Rumor. | 481 Arrived. |
| 247 Anarchy. | 294 Neighbor. | 341 Married. | 388 My fife. | 435 Warmly. | 482 Raven. |
| 248 Nerve. | 295 Noble. | 342 Mourn. | 389 Move a boy. | 436 Rummage. | 483 Hero's fame. |
| 249 New rope. | 296 Napish. | 343 Mawworm. | 390 Impose. | 437 Re-make. | 484 River. |
| 250 Nails. | 297 New book. | 344 Mirror. | 391 Empty. | 438 Remove. | 485 Rival. |
| 251 New lead. | 298 New beef. | 345 Moral. | 392 Moping. | 439 Romp. | 486 Refuge. |
| 252 New lion. | 299 Nabob. | 346 Marriage. | 393 Embalm. | 440 Warriors. | 487 Revolve. |
| 253 New lamb. | 300 Almshouse. | 347 Mark. | 394 Impure. | 441 Reward. | 488 Revive. |
| 254 Nailer. | 301 Mast. | 348 Morphia. | 395 Maple. | 442 Hero run. | 489 Wry fop. |
| 255 New lily. | 302 Mason. | 349 My robe. | 396 Impeach. | 443 Rare May. | 490 Harps. |
| 256 Knowledge. | 303 Miasma. | 350 Malice. | 397 Humbug. | 444 Roarer. | 491 Orbit. |
| 257 New luck. | 304 Miser. | 351 Melt. | 398 May puff. | 445 Rural. | 492 Repine. |
| 258 New leaf. | 305 Missal. | 352 Million. | 399 Imbibe. | 446 Arrearage. | 493 Rehoboam. |
| 259 New lobby. | 306 Message. | 353 My loom. | 400 Roses. | 447 Hierarchy. | 494 Robber. |
| 260 Hinges. | 307 Music. | 354 Miller. | 401 Arrest. | 448 Rarify. | 495 Rebel. |
| 261 New shot. | 308 Massive. | 355 Mole-hill. | 402 Reason. | 449 Rare ripe. | 496 Rubbish. |
| 262 Engine. | 309 Mishap. | 356 Militia. | 403 Resume. | 450 Rails. | 497 Rebuke. |
| 263 New shame. | 310 Mad-house. | 357 Milky. | 404 Razor. | 451 World. | 498 Rebuff. |
| 264 Nature. | 311 Mid-day. | 358 Mellify. | 405 Rose-hill. | 452 Ruling. | 499 Ripe pea. |
| 265 Angel. | 312 Mutton. | 359 Mill-boy. | 406 Horse-shoe. | 453 Realm. | 500 Losses. |
| 266 New judge. | 313 Medium. | 360 Matches. | 407 Rescue. | 454 Ruler. | 600 Cheeses. |
| 267 New shock. | 314 Mother. | 361 Matched. | 408 Receive. | 455 Rail and lie. | 700 Guesses. |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1200 Dunces. | 1223 Tin name. | 1270 Thanks. | 1401 Durst. | 1495 Durable. | 1921 Depend. |
| 1201 Density. | 1224 Dine near. | 1272 Duncan. | 1402 Outreason. | 1511 Deluded. | 1940 Depress. |
| 1202 Denizen. | 1225 Tin nail. | 1274 Tinker. | 1403 Truism. | 1540 Tailors. | 1941 Depart. |
| 1203 Heathenism. | 1231 Tin mouth. | 1275 Dingle. | 1404 Tracer. | 1560 Deluges. | 1948 Deprive. |
| 1204 Dancer. | 1232 Tinman. | 1277 Dun cake. | 1405 Dorsal. | 1570 Delicacy. | 1951 Deplore. |
| 1205 Tinsel. | 1234 Done more. | 1285 Downfall. | 1409 Water-spy. | 1584 Deliver. | 2001 Insist. |
| 1207 Tin sack. | 1240 Donors. | 1286 Dun fish. | 1410 Darts. | 1601 Digest. | 2011 Incited. |
| 1208 Tin sieve. | 1243 Tin-worm. | 1291 Down-bed. | 1411 Treated. | 1711 Dictate. | 2015 Install. |
| 1210 Tents. | 1244 Itinerary. | 1294 Dunbar. | 1414 Trader. | 1740 Decrees. | 2020 Incense. |
| 1211 Dented. | 1248 Teneriffe. | 1295 Tenable. | 1415 Tardily. | 1801 Defaced. | 2041 Insert. |
| 1212 Taunton. | 1250 Toneless. | 1301 Utmost. | 1420 Durance. | 1815 Devoutly. | 2051 Unsold. |
| 1214 Tender. | 1252 EthanAllen. | 1302 Thomson. | 1425 Eternal. | 1821 Divinity. | 2071 Insect. |
| 1215 Dwindle. | 1259 Dunlap. | 1305 Damsel. | 1435 Timely. | 1840 Divorce. | 2091 Inspid. |
| 1216 Tin dish. | 1260 Tenacious. | 1310 Woundmites. | 1445 Tearless. | 1856 Divulge. | 2101 Induced. |
| 1217 Authentic. | 1261 Tinged. | 1311 Admitted. | 1462 Derision. | 1862 Devotion. | 2121 Intend. |
| 1218 Identify. | 1262 Donation. | 1314 Diameter. | 1471 Tract. | 1871 Defect. | 2140 Endorse. |
| 1219 Tin type. | 1264 Danger. | 1320 Ottomans. | 1481 Thrift. | 1901 Deposed. | 2145 Natural. |
| 1220 Athenians. | 1269 Township. | 1400 Tresses. | 1485 Trifle. | 1911 Debated. | 2147 Intrigue. |

APPENDIX B.

METHOD OF COMMITTING THE PROMPTERS AND SYMBOLS, BY ESTABLISHING FICTITIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

ALL who have attended to the preceding sections see what necessity there is for having the *prompters and symbols* thoroughly committed to memory. By referring to the tenth page, it will be seen that directions are given for articulating the first or first two consonant-sounds of the prompting adjective, and to rely on these sounds to call up the symbol. But, though the following method may not be as philosophical, yet many persons will find it by far the most rapid method of thoroughly committing them to memory. The author has known young lads read through the *story* of the following ten memorizers only twice, and then repeat them from beginning to end without a failure.

The foregoing symbols must be made perfectly familiar. It is from *familiarity* that the *power* which they confer in memorizing, is derived. A fundamental principle, in memorizing by symbols, is to transfer new and invisible ideas, or anything of *difficult recollection*, to another *perfectly familiar* set of ideas or symbols, which should be *objects of sense*, and therefore of *easy recollection*: if the *relation be well established* between the new idea and the familiar symbol, then the symbol will *prevent us from missing to recollect the new idea*, which might otherwise be recalled with great difficulty.

For the sake, then, of making our prompters and symbols perfectly familiar, we shall adopt the following method of learning them.

We will first divide the symbols into ten series, giving to each series a name, which shall correspond in sound to their *numerical* order. The first series, embracing the nine digits, we shall head with 0, (zero.) The series which commences with the tenth symbol will be 1, the twentieth 2, the thirtieth 3, and so on. To these figures we shall assign a personification, which shall be *similar in sound*. Thus, for 0, (zero,) HERO; for 1, WANDERER; for 2, TOOTH-EXTRACTOR; for 3, TREE-PLANTER; for 4, FORTUNE-TELLER; for 5, FIFER; for 6, SEXTON; for 7, SOVEREIGN; for 8, HATTER; for 9, NEIGHBOR.

We will then *establish a relation* between the symbols and these personifications, which will hereafter be called MEMORIZERS, so that the symbol and prompters can both be remembered in their *order*, even without translating the adjective, or prompter, into figures, thus:—

The HERO stepped into his **stout gig**, placed his feet on a **new cricket**, set by his side a **modern urn**, holding in his hand a **rich banner**, the staff of which rested in a **long girdle**, and rode off like a **chief judge**; his **curious dog** followed, having in his mouth a **fine cane**, and holding up his head like a **bold puma**.

A WANDERER rose from his **dozing-chair**, gave chase to a **tidy quail**, and met a **tiny quack**, who had a **tame parrot**, pursuing a **daring lion**, having in his hand a **tall broom**, with which he drove him against a **Dutch barrel**, rolled it against a **decorated church**, broke a **tough jug**, and frightened a **tabby cat**.

A TOOTH-EXTRACTOR, wanting some **nice game**, went in pursuit of a **noted bear**. To carry some water with him, he took a **well-known bottle**, on the nose of which he tied a **nameless brush**, shouldered his **narrow musket**, on which he hung his

nullifying-horn, passing by a large **new-shaped loom**, against which leaned a **naked ladder**, from the top of which he shot a **novel goldfinch**, and returned to his **noble house**.

A **TREE-PLANTER** stepped into his **mossy boat**, and commenced playing with a **metallic spoon** on a **mean guitar**, which made a noise like a **mimic wheel**; he then took his seat on a **marble bench**, laid by his side a **small cloak**, and commenced conversing with a **missionary man** about a **mock diadem**, which had on it a **moving tumbler** containing a **maple apple**.

A **FORTUNE-TELLER**, wanting some **rosy tobacco**, blew his **red trumpet**, mounted his **running pony**, and rode off like a **Roman groom**, with a **rare spool** in his **real shoe**; he then mounted a **wretched fence**, became entangled in a **ragged net**, and cried out for aid to a **roving army**, who were in pursuit of a **ripe oyster**.

A **FIFER** mounted his **lazy camel**, having in his pocket a **little watch**, and gave chase to a **lean elephant**; he then lighted his **luminous lamp**, and began to play upon a **large drum**; and, with a **loyal reindeer**, ran against a **lashed-up coach**, started up a **lucky lark**, broke his **lively fife**, and lost his **liberty cap**.

A **SEXTON** stood before his **chosen mirror**, on one corner of which was the picture of a **shot eagle**, on the other a shining **blue jay**, reading a **gem-book** about a **cheerless nun**, who went up to a **shallow dome** by the aid of **Judge Moore**, who had a **chalk pail** dressed in **shivered calico**, sowing **cheap wheat**.

A **SOVEREIGN** went to **costly Mt. Auburn** to look at a **quiet tomb**, where he saw a **cunning squirrel** playing with a **queer mouse**, which he caught in a **clothes-basket**; and taking it to a **kitchen-room**, put it with a **quick tiger**, and fed them with a **quivering lily**, which came from **capacious Asia**.

A **HATTER** put on his **fuzzy palm-leaf**, took his **foot-organ**, the top of which resembled a **fancy comb**, and went to **famed Mt. Tabor**, where he met a **fair Jew**, who had a **foolish peacock**, sitting on a **fashionable sofa**, by the side of a **vigorous crane**, drinking **vivid water**, covered with a **vaporous umbrella**.

A **NEIGHBOR** sitting on a **passable ledge**, looking at a **beautiful rose**, which grew in the **bending grain**, saw a **bemoaning lamb** scorched with a **bright fire**; returning home, he took a **blunt awl**, threw it upon a **patched rug**, which belonged to a **begging widow**, and hit a **befitting crown**, on which lay a **poppy-blossom**, fastened with a **decisive wire**.

NOTE.—Each one may feel at full liberty to establish relations differently, making such sentences as will best suit his own taste. But the foregoing relations, carefully read over a few times, will place the symbols completely at the control of the pupil.





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